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CLASS OF 1877

THE

FASHIONABLE TOUR,

IN 1825.

AN EXCURSION TO THE

SPRINGS, NIAGARA, QUEBEC AND BOSTON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY G. M. DAVISON.

1825.

1863, May 20.
Gray Fund.
S. 1C06c.17

Northern District of New-York, to wit:

L. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-ninth day of April, in the forty-ninth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, G. M. Davison, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Fashionable Tour, in 1825: An excursion to the Springs, Niagara, Quebec and Boston."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also, to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of Designing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING, *Clerk*
of the Northern District of New-York.

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FASHIONABLE TOUR, IN 1825.

DISTANCES FROM CHARLESTON TO PHILADELPHIA.

	Miles.		Miles.
Greenwich,	3	Averisboro'	25
Wapetaw Church,	14	Raleigh,	35
Tweden Cottons,	17	Louisburg,	31
Santee River,	10	Warrenton,	25
Georgetown,	15	North-Carolina,	16
Black River,	14	Harrisville,	33
China Grove,	7	Billings' Tavern,	23
Lynch's Creek,	15	Petersburg,	9
G. Pedee River,	4	Manchester,	22
Stage-house,	14	Richmond,	2
South-Carolina,	25	Fredericksburg,	54
Rowland's Tavern,	6	Alexandria,	48
Lumberton,	13	Washington,	7
Counsell's Tavern,	17	Baltimore,	39
Fayette Ville,	15	Philadelphia,	93

PHILADELPHIA,

The flourishing capital of Pennsylvania, stands on the west bank of the river Delaware, five miles from its confluence with the Schuylkill, which forms its western boundary. This city was founded in 1682, and incorporated in 1701. The charter being abrogated at the revolution, it remained under a provincial government

till 1789, when it was incorporated a second time. Its present population is upwards of 100,000. The city is built on streets from 50 to 100 feet in width, running parallel, and at right angles to each other. They are handsomely paved, and are kept remarkably clean. The houses exhibit an appearance of neatness, uniformity and commodiousness, and many of them are ornamented with white marble. Against the city, which is 90 miles distant from the sea, the Delaware is about a mile wide, and is navigable for ships of a large size. The most conspicuous buildings are the churches, the state-house, the United States and Pennsylvania Banks, and the institution for the deaf and dumb. The United States Bank is situated in a north and south direction, fronting on Chesnut and Library streets, having 8 fluted columns, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, embracing the whole front. From each of the fronts are porticos, projecting 10 feet 6 inches. The whole length of the edifice, including the portico, is 161 feet, and its breadth, in front, 87 feet. The main entrance is from Chesnut-street, by a flight of six marble steps, extending along the whole front of the portico. The banking room occupies the centre of the building, being 48 feet wide, and 81 feet long. The whole body of the building is arched in a bomb proof manner, from the cellar to the roof, which is covered with copper.

The citizens' coach and mail coach run daily from Philadelphia to New-York, in which seats are taken at the price of three dollars. Steamboats, connected with a line of coaches, run daily from Philadelphia to Trenton, on the Delaware, from whence there is a land passage of 25 miles to

New-Brunswick, where another boat is established between that place and New-York. The whole distance of 96 miles, between city and city, is usually pas-ed in 12 hours; and the whole expense, including the charges of conveyance, is $3,62 1-2. The principal towns and villages on the Delaware, are Frankfort, Bristol, Burlington, Bordentown and Trenton.

BORDENTOWN, is noted as the residence of the ex-king of Spain, Joseph Buonaparte, whose elegant mansion was within a few years burnt by accident, but is now rebuilt with additional embellishment and magnificence. His villa commands a fine view of the river. The soil around it is unproductive. But by the aid of culture and art, his residence now exhibits an appearance of taste and munificence worthy the princely fortune and dignity of its proprietor. From Bordentown a stage route is established to South-Amboy.

TRENTON, the capital of the state of New-Jersey, is situated on the Delaware river, thirty miles from Philadelphia. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, a state house, two banks, and four houses of publick worship. At Trenton the steam-boat navigation on the Delaware terminates. The river here forms a considerable rapid or falls, near which is an elevated bridge, about a quarter of a mile long, neatly roofed, and the sides enclosed to secure it from the weather. The distance between Trenton and New-Brunswick is passed by an excellent line of post-coaches, which leave the former place immediately on the arrival of the boat. This route affords the

traveller a fine view of the most fertile section of the state; and, making all allowances for roads, which are ordinary, it is, in other respects, by no means devoid of interest. The first stage from Trenton terminates at

PRINCETON, a distance of 12 miles. This is a pleasant little village, containing about 100 houses and 600 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the seat of Nassau Hall, or Princeton College, with which is connected a Theological Seminary. Both institutions are under the management of learned and respectable professors, and educate annually about 200 students. The board of the seminary are incorporated by the name of "The Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church." The present number of students in connexion with it is 113. The General Assembly have recently endowed a new scholarship, with $2500 given by an individual in Elizabethtown. The college edifice is handsomely constructed of stone, and under its present management will continue to receive its full share of public patronage.

The city of NEW-BRUNSWICK stands on the south west side of Rariton river, 18 miles from Princeton and 16 miles above Rariton Bay. Its situation is on the bank of the river, at the foot of a high hill, which rises back of the city, rendering it rather low and unpleasant. Its population does not exceed 4000. Queen's College, located at New-Brunswick, was established in 1770, by the Reformed Dutch Church, and was designed at first for a Theological Seminary. The passage from here to New-York, in the steam boat, in-

cludes the cheering prospect of cultivation along the banks of the Rariton, its spacious bay, together with a view of the beautiful town of Perth Amboy, which opens to the bay, and forms, from its location and construction, one of the most beautiful and healthy residences on the Atlantic coast.

The stages and distances from Philadelphia to New-York are as follows:—

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Frankfort,	4	Princeton,	12
Holmesburgh,	6	New-Brunswick,	18
Bristol,	10	Amboy,	12
Trenton,	10	New-York,	24

NEW-YORK.

This city is situated on the point of York Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers, in latitude 40. It was founded by the Dutch, in 1615, under the name of New-Amsterdam, and was incorporated by the British in 1696. The island on which it stands is 15 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles broad. The city is situated at the south side of the island, and extends along the Hudson about 2 miles, and from the Battery along East river nearly 4 miles. Of the public buildings, the most prominent and important is the City Hall, the front of which is built of white marble. It is 216 feet long, 105 feet broad, and, including the attic story, 65 feet high. The rooms for holding the different courts of law are fitted up in a rich and expensive style. The room for holding the Mayor's Court contains portraits of Washington, of the different

Governors of the state, and many of the most celebrated commanders of the army and navy of the United States. The building cost $500,000, and is one of the most beautiful edifices in America.

The Battery is situated at the south-west point of the city, opposite to Governor's Island. It is handsomely laid out into gravel walks, and tastefully decorated with shrubbery and trees. It is much frequented by the citizens, in the warm season, as well for the purpose of partaking of the refreshing sea breeze, as for enjoying the prospect, which from this place includes the harbor with its various shipping; Governor's Island, Bedlowe's Island, and Ellis' Island, on each of which are military stations; the shores of New-Jersey and Long Island; with the flourishing town of Brooklyn, and the numerous country seats in its vicinity.

The Park is situated in the centre of the city. It contains about 4 acres, which is ornamented with much taste, and enclosed by a substantial iron railing. It furnishes a cool and fashionable resort for men of business and pleasure, after the fatigue and heat of a summer's day.

In point of population this city is the first in the United States, containing upwards of 130,000 inhabitants, and in respect of trade it is now and will probably continue the first commercial metropolis in America. Though it cannot vie with Philadelphia in point of beauty and regularity, New-York exhibits an air of novelty and grandeur very imposing to a stranger. Its ever bustling streets and crowded wharves indicate an uncommon spirit of commercial enterprize. Its local situation embraces every advantage for com-

merce; and it is calculated that the canal, by opening an easy communication between the fertile regions of the west and the city of New-York, will produce an astonishing change in its growth and prosperity. At no very distant period New-York, with all its natural and artificial advantages, will probably become the greatest commercial metropolis in the world. The impetus given to the enterprize of its citizens is already manifested in the number of buildings recently erected—being no less than 3000 during the last year.

From New-York to Albany, a distance, by water, of 145 miles, a communication is alternately kept up by a line of stages in the winter season and by steam-boats during the absence of the ice in the Hudson. The monopoly which formerly existed in favour of the North River Steam-boat Company, has, by a recent decision of the United States Court, been done away, the consequence of which has been to multiply the number of opposition steam-boats upon the Hudson, and to reduce the price of fare, which, at present, including board, is not over $4, to Albany, and in some of the boats it varies from $1 to $4.

The old line of steam-boats consists of the Chancellor, Richmond and James Kent. The Troy line, established this season, consists of the Chief Justice Marshall, the Constitution and Constellation. Besides these there are also the Olive Branch, and the Henry Eckford, which latter boat takes in tow two vessels for the purpose of conveying freight. The old line of boats leave New-York on Sunday, at 10 A. M.

	Monday,	at 5 P. M.
	Tuesday,	
	Wednesday,	
	Thursday,	
	Friday,	
	Saturday,	
Leave Albany on	Monday,	at 10 A. M.
	Tuesday,	
	Wednesday,	
	Thursday,	
	Friday,	
	Saturday,	
	Sunday,	

The fare is fixed at four dollars, from New-York to Albany, and rateably for the different places on the river. The Troy boats start daily from New-York and Albany, and three times a week from Troy.

Leave New-York on	Sunday,	at 1-2 past 4 P. M.
	Monday,	
	Tuesday,	
	Wednesday,	
	Thursday,	
	Friday,	
	Saturday,	
Leave Albany on	Sunday,	at 4 P. M.
	Monday,	
	Tuesday,	
	Wednesday,	
	Thursday,	
	Friday,	
	Saturday,	

Fare through four dollars, and rateably for the intermediate places. The *Olive Branch*

Leaves New-York on	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday,	at 10 A. M.
Leaves Albany on	Monday, Wednesday, Friday,	at 9 A. M.
The *Henry Eckford* leaves New-York on	Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday,	at 5 P. M.
Leaves Albany on	Monday, Wednesday, Friday,	at 10 A. M.

Fare through three dollars, and rateably for the intermediate places.

The spirit of accommodation which is manifested on board the boats, is owing probably to the rivalship existing between them. Passengers are well entertained, and every attention is shewn that can contribute to their comfort and convenience.

THE PASSAGE OF THE HUDSON.

Besides the novelty of a steam-boat passage, the Hudson river presents to the tourist a variety of natural scenery which it will be difficult to find elsewhere in a journey of the same extent. To the pleasure derived from a prospect of the beautiful and sublime objects of nature, the ef-

fect of the most striking contrast is added, to re
der the scene truly picturesque and enchantin
On the one hand are seen summits, crowned wi
forests, apparently impenetrable to the footste
of cultivation, and on the other beautiful a
extensive lawns, checkered with the abodes
husbandry, and glowing in all the rich verdu
of summer; while in the same circumference
vision may be seen the fading view of some tow
or city, and in perspective a perpetual openi
scenery of forests and cultivation, plains a
mountains, towns and villages, imparting to t
beholder all the charms of novelty, with t
highest emotions of the sublime.

The *Palisadoes*, which make their first appea
ance on the Hudson, about 8 miles from Ne
York, are a range of rocks, from 20 to 550 feet
height, and extend from thence to Tappan,
distance of about 20 miles. In some place
they rise almost perpendicularly from the sho
and form, for several miles in extent, a solid wa
of rock.

About 25 miles above New-York the river e
pands and forms what is called Tappan Ba
The little village of Tappan, a place of mu
note during Andre's and Arnold's conspiracy,
situated on its western shore. The spot of A
dre's grave is still pointed out near this villag
though his remains have recently been conve
ed to England, by order of the British gover
ment. This bay is from 2 to 5 miles wide, a
8 miles long, terminating at Tellar's Point.

Haverstraw Bay, commences 36 miles fro
New-York, and terminates at Stoney and V
planck's Points; being about 6 miles in len

and from 2 to 4 in width. Haverstraw village is on the west side of this bay.

The *Highlands*, or Fishkill mountains, which first appear about 40 miles from New-York, will attract notice, not only from their grandeur and sublimity, but also from their association with some of the most important events of the Revolution. This chain of mountains is about 16 miles in width, and extends along both sides of the Hudson, to the distance of 20 miles. The height of the principal has been estimated at 1565 feet. According to the theory of Doctor Mitchell, this thick and solid barrier seems in ancient days to have impeded the course of the water, and to have raised a lake high enough to cover all the country to Quaker Hill and the Laconick Mountains on the east, and to Shawangunk and the Catskill mountains on the west; extending to the Little Falls of the Mohawk, and to Hadley Falls on the Hudson—but by some convulsion of nature the mountain chain has been broken, and the rushing waters found their way to the now New-York Bay. At the entrance of the Highlands, on the south, is the scite of an old fort on Verplanck's Point, opposite to which stood the fort of Stoney Point, which was taken from Gen. Wayne in 1778, and retaken by him the same year. Further north, 10 miles, is the scite of Fort Montgomery, which, after a gallant defence by Gen. George Clinton, surrendered to the British army in October, 1777.

West Point, one of the most important posts during the revolutionary war, is situated on the west side of the Hudson, near the entrance of the Highlands on the north. It formed one of

the most important fastnesses of the American army during the 8 years contest with the British nation; and the importance attached to it, in a military point of view, was evinced by the repeated but unsuccessful efforts of the enemy to obtain it. It was here that Arnold conceived the horrid purpose of bartering his country for gold. This conspiracy, however, which aimed a death blow at liberty in the western hemisphere, resulted only in the universal contempt and ignominy of Arnold, and in the lamented death of the unfortunate Andre. There are here at present a number of dwelling-houses, and a military academy, built on the plain which forms the bank of the river, 188 feet in height, to which a road ascends on the north side of the Point. In the back ground, and elevated on a mass of rocks 598 feet in height, is the scite of Fort Putnam. Silence and decay now mark the spot of this once formidable fortress. Its mouldering ruins, however, convey a pretty correct idea of the impregnable barrier its ramparts once presented to the enemies of freedom.

The *Military Academy* here established by Congress, was first organized under the direction of the late Gen. Williams, in 1802. Of the number of applicants for admission to this institution, a preference is usually given, first, to the sons of officers of the revolution; and secondly, to the sons of deceased officers of the late war. None are admitted under the age of 14 years, nor above the age of 22. The number of cadets is limited to 250, each of whom costs the government $336 annually; and the whole establishment is maintained at an annual expense of $115,000. In addition to the various sciences which are taught

here, the cadets are instructed in all the practical minutiæ of tactics; comprehending the lowest duties of the private soldier, as well as the highest duties of the officer. They are also required to encamp for 6 or 8 weeks in a year; during which time they are instructed in the manner of pitching and striking tents—in the various infantry evolutions—and in all the details of the camp. It is said that permission has been recently granted by the government, for the admission of two young men from South America for education in this institution. There were here, not long since, two Indians, the sons of chiefs, who gave much evidence of talent, and at a late examination received several of the prizes of scholarship. A similar instance occurred some years since, in a young Indian lad, who, before he reached his seventeenth year, abandoned the temple of Minerva for the more grateful and congenial pursuits of the chase.

MAJOR JOHN ANDRE.

The fate of this gallant young officer will ever be associated with the scenes at West Point. It was here the infamous Arnold conceived his traitorous purposes against the liberties of his country, which brought upon him the contempt and execration of the world, and cost the unfortunate Andre his life.

Benedict Arnold was a native of the state of Connecticut, and from the first commencement of hostilities he had distinguished himself as a brave and intrepid soldier, and an enterprising and skilful commander. He had succeeded in the bold and difficult attempt to invade the Canadas from the state of Maine, where the sufferings of him-

self and soldiers had excited the sensibilit
nation towards him. At Quebec, on Lake
plain, and at Saratoga, he had acted a disti
ed part; and at the time of his appointmen
command of West Point, which was in
ber, 1779, he bore an honourable testim
his attachment to his country, in the
which he had recently received at the su
of Burgoyne.

The residence of Gen. Arnold was at th
and farm of Col. Beverly Robinson, who
linquished them and joined the royal
New-York. This residence was situate
site to West Point, on the east side of th
son—a dreary situation—environed by
tains, and by no means calculated to so
rugged deformities of character by a
prospect of the delicate and beautiful sc
nature. It was here that Gen. Arnold m
first proposals to surrender West Point,
forces under his command, to the Britis
The agents, on the part of the British, w
Beverly Robinson and Major John And
held frequent communications with the A
General, from on board the Vulture sloo
then lying at Haverstraw Bay, about
below Stoney and Verplanck's Points.

Major Andre, at that time about 29
age, had, from the natural amiableness of
acter, and his superior accomplishmen
citizen and a soldier, acquired the un
confidence of his officers, and was emp
considered the favorite of the British ar
had been familiar with the classic lore of
ty, and had cultivated a taste for the fin
music, painting and poetry, in each of w

had made considerable proficiency. In early l
he had formed an attachment with a lady whc
he addresses by the name of Delia, and to whc
he had devoted all the leisure afforded from t
intervals of a mercantile profession, until t
news of her marriage with a more successful
val, drove him, disappointed and unfortuna
to the bustling pursuits of the camp. His bic
rapher remarks, "There was something sing
larly interesting in the character and fortunes
Andre. To an excellent understanding, w
improved by education and travel, he unite
peculiar elegance of mind and manners, and t
advantages of a pleasing person. His knowled
appeared without ostentation. His sentime
were elevated, and inspired esteem, as they h
a softness that conciliated affection. His eloc
tion was handsome—his address easy, polite, a
insinuating.

"By his merit he had acquired the unlimit
confidence of his general, and was making ra
progress in military rank and reputation. E
in the height of his career, flushed with new ho
from the execution of a project the most bene
cial to his party that could be devised, he is
once precipitated from the summit of prosperi
and sees all the expectations of his ambiti
blasted, and himself ruined."

A night in the month of September, 1780, w
chosen for the fatal interview between Arn
and Andre. The different emotions which m
have agitated the bosoms of these unfortun
men, can be better imagined than describ
Andre looked forward, with pleasing anticip
tions, to the honors, the glory, and the emolume
which would attend the success of the ent

prise. He saw, in prospect, the termination of an expensive war, through his instrumentality—the interests of his sovereign promoted—and himself raised, in the estimation of his countrymen, to the pinnacle of renown. Not so with Arnold. The sordid love of gold had eclipsed the ennobling virtues of his nature—his country was the destined victim of his cold blooded purposes—her liberties were to be the price of his treason—and he could calculate on no better reward for his turpitude, than the obloquy and contempt of his countrymen.

Under the pretence of a correspondence with the British general, on the subject of a treaty of peace, Arnold had succeeded in enlisting in his service an intelligent and respectable citizen, of the name of Smith. Under his direction a boat was despatched to the Vulture sloop of war, then lying across the Bay of Haverstraw, about 12 miles distant, to convey the British agent to the place appointed by Arnold for their meeting. On examining the papers, it was found that a pass had been sent for Col. Beverly Robinson, and also a blank pass for whomsoever should be selected for the important trust. In the latter pass was inserted the name of John Anderson, under which name Andre consented to be conveyed to the shore from whence he was destined never to return.

The place appointed for the interview was at the foot of a mountain called Long Clove, on the west side of the Hudson. Hither Gen. Arnold had repaired, and on the arrival of Andre was found secreted in a thick grove of firs, the scene of their subsequent conference. After considerable conversation, which lasted till the dawn of day, it was found impracticable for Andre to re-

turn, without being discovered from the neighboring forts of Stoney and Verplanck's Points. He was, therefore, conveyed to the house of Smith, the person who had brought him to the shore, and who afterwards accompanied him on his way to New-York. At this house he procured a coat in exchange for his military dress, which he had worn on shore, and on the evening of the day after his arrival set out in company with Smith, and under a pass from Gen. Arnold, for White Plains. The first night of their journey was spent at a Mr. McKoy's, about 8 miles from the place of their departure. The next day they rode, without any interruption, as far as Pine's Bridge, across the Croton river, which empties into the Hudson on its west side, at the head of Tappan Bay. Here, having received the necessary instructions as to the road he was to take, Andre the next morning took leave of his guide, and pursued his journey. He had not proceeded more than 6 miles, when he was arrested by three militia men, by the names of John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Vert, who, with others, were on a scouting party, between the out-posts of the two armies. These men stopped Major Andre in a narrow part of the road at a place near Tarry-Town, by suddenly seizing his horse by the bridle. Instead of immediately producing the pass which had been furnished him by Gen. Arnold, Andre inquired, where they belonged to? They answered, "To below." Not suspecting any deception, he replied, "So do I;" and declaring himself to be a British officer, he entreated that he might not be detained, being on pressing business. This declaration was followed by further inquiries, which excited still

more suspicion, and at length induced a resolution on their part to detain him. Finding himself thus surprised, and a prisoner, he made use of every persuasion to regain his liberty, and offered a very valuable gold watch for his release. But it was all to no effect. They asked for his papers, which being refused by Andre, they commenced searching him, and memorandums, in Arnold's hand writing, relating to the forces and defences of West Point, were found concealed in his boots.

Despatches were immediately forwarded to Gen. Washington, together with a letter from Major Andre to Gen. Arnold, apprising him of his arrest and detention. In consequence of some mistake of the messenger, information of the circumstances reached Arnold some time before Washington was apprised at all of them. Upon the receipt of the letter, Arnold seized the messenger's horse, and instantly proceeded down a precipice almost perpendicular, to the river, where boats were always ready to pass to and from West Point, and jumping into one of them, he directed the hands to row him down the river to the Vulture sloop of war. In the mean time information had been received by Washington, and scarce had Arnold passed Stoney and Verplanck's Points when Col. Hamilton arrived at the latter place with orders to stop him.

Andre was arrested on the 23d of September; and a Board of General Officers were immediately summoned, by order of Gen. Washington. for his trial. The circumstances of the case were the subject of much excitement in both the American and British armies, and created much *sympathy* in favor of Andre. After an inquiry

of a number of days, the court determined, that Major John Andre, Adjutant General of the British army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy; and that, agreeably to the law and usage of nations, he ought to suffer death.

This sentence of the Board of General Officers was protested against, on the ground that Andre had been admitted into the American camp under the protection of a flag, and at the immediate instance of Arnold, the commanding officer of the district, whose safe passport and return he had a right to demand. But the sentence was consented to be waived only on condition of delivering Arnold into the custody of the American army; which being refused by the British general, Andre was executed on the 2d of October, 1780, at Tappan or Orangetown, where his remains were afterwards deposited.

Thus in the short space of nine days, between his arrest and execution, were the flattering prospects of the brave but unfortunate Andre forever blasted. Precipitated from the summit of anticipated happiness, he became, in the bloom of life, the victim of cruel disappointment and of a premature grave—possessed of the rarest virtues and accomplishments, and esteemed and lamented by all who knew him.

A respect to the memory of Andre induced the British government, a short time since, at their own expense, to convey his remains to England, where they were deposited in the family vault of the Prince Regent, the now reigning monarch, George IV. The place of his interment on the Hudson was marked by a solitary cypress. On opening the remains, it was discovered that the roots of the cypress had entwined their branches around

the skull of the deceased. The tree, it is said, now serves to embellish the private garden of George IV.

The four surviving children of Gen. Arnold, have become pensioners of Great Britain, and receive annuities of £100 sterling each.

Pollopell's Island, is situated at the northern entrance of the Highlands, 5 miles above West Point. It consists of a mass of rock, and rises near the centre of the river, between Breakneck Hill on the east, and Butter Hill on the west. The altitude of the latter is 1529 feet—the former is 1187 feet in height, and contains the rock called the Upper Anthony's Nose.

New Windsor. Passing the Highlands, the prospect changes into a very agreeable contrast. The Bay of Newburgh, with the village of the same name, and New Windsor, and on the opposite shore the village of Fishkill, with its numerous adjacent manufactories and country seats, together with a view of the Hudson for many miles above, form a prospect which cannot fail to impart much interest. The village of New Windsor stands on the margin of the river, 7 miles from West Point. It is calculated for a very pleasant place of residence, but in business it must yield to the rival village of

Newburgh. This is an incorporated village, situated on the declivity of a hill on the west side of the Hudson, 9 miles north from West Point, and 83 miles south from Albany. It contains about 500 houses, and a population of 3000 inhabitants. From its situation it commands an

extensive intercourse and trade with the country on the west, and, by means of the Hudson river, with New-York. This place was for some time the head-quarters of the American army during the revolutionary war. On the opposite side of the river from Newburgh is Beacon Hill, one of the highest summits of the Fishkill mountains, where parties of pleasure frequently resort, in the summer season, to witness an extent of prospect including a part of the territories of five different states. This hill is 1471 feet in height. Half a mile south is the New Beacon, or Grand Sachem, 1685 feet above the level of the Hudson. They are called Beacon Hills from the circumstance that beacons were erected on their summits during the revolutionary war. The continuation of this chain of mountains is lost in the Appalachian Range, on the north-east, and extends south as far as the eye can reach. Diminished in distance, is seen West Point, environed by mountains, apparently reposing on the surface of the Hudson, and bathing their rocky summits in the clouds.

Milton, is a small hamlet, situated on the west side of the Hudson river, in the town of Marlborough, 11 miles from Newburgh. This place is called the half-way place between New-York and Albany, being 72 1-2 miles distant from each. Two and a half miles south of Milton, on the east side of the Hudson, is the mansion house of the late Governor Clinton.

Poughkeepsie, 15 miles north from Newburgh, is situated one mile east from the Hudson, on the post road from Albany to New-York, and

was incorporated in 1801. The village is about the same size of Newburgh, handsomely located, and a place of considerable trade. It is laid out in the form of a cross, the two principal streets crossing each other at right-angles. A road leads down a long steep hill from Poughkeepsie, to the landing on the Hudson river. This landing is 3 miles above Milton. About 7 miles farther north is

HYDE PARK LANDING, on the east side of the Hudson river, near which are a number of country seats. The first is the mansion of Doctor Bard—one mile farther is the seat of A. S. Pell, Esq.—from thence, 3 miles up the river, stands the residence of Gen. M. Lewis, where is a landing place, leading to Staatsberg, one mile distant, in the town of Hyde Park. Two miles farther north is the residence of R. Tillotson, Esq. From thence to Rhinebeck Landings is 3 miles—thence to Redhook Lower Landing, where are the mansions of J. R. Livingston and Mrs. Montgomery, is 7 miles—thence to Redhook Upper Landing, 3 miles—thence 2 miles to the seat of the late Chancellor Livingston—thence 7 miles to the manor house of the late Lord Livingston—thence one mile to Oakhill, the residence of the late J. Livingston, now possessed by Harmon Livingston, Esq.—thence one mile to

CATSKILL. This village takes its name from a large creek which flows through it, and empties into the Hudson at that place. It is situated on the west bank of the river, 33 miles from Albany, and contains about 200 dwellings,

and 1500 inhabitants. On Cattskill Creek are already a number of mills and manufactories, and the general appearance of the village is highly flattering, as it respects its future growth and prosperity. This village is in the immediate neighborhood of the *Katsbergs* or *Catskill* mountains, which are seen for many miles along the Hudson, and here assume a truly majestic and sublime appearance. The highest elevation of this range of mountains is in the county of Greene, from 8 to 12 miles distant from the river, including the *Round Top*, 3804 feet, and *High Peak*, 3718 feet in height. The village of Catskill, which has hitherto been visited, principally by men of business, has recently become the resort of people of fashion and pleasure, who design a tour to the

PINE ORCHARD, a place which for two years past, has attracted the attention of all classes of men, and still continues to draw to it, numbers of those who are fond of novelty and especially of the sublime and romantic scenery in which it abounds. Regular stages leave Catskill for the Pine Orchard twice a day. The fare is the moderate price of one dollar. The whole distance is 12 miles, computed as follows: From the village to Lawrence's tavern, 7 miles—from thence to the foot of the mountain, 2 miles—from thence to Pine Orchard, 3 miles. This distance is passed, in going, in about 4 hours—in returning, in about two hours. The country through which the road passes has nothing interesting in its appearance, until it reaches the mountain, being generally uneven and barren, and diverisfied with but one or two comparatively small spots of cultivation, upon which the eye can rest with satisfaction. A short time is

usually taken up at Lawrence's, for the purpose of refreshment, before encountering the rugged ascent of the mountains. This part of the road is generally good, but circuitous, and often passes on the brink of some deep ravine, or at the foot of some frowning precipice, inspiring at times, an unwelcome degree of terror. The rock upon which stands the Hotel of Mr. Charles H. Webb, forms a circular platform, is of an uneven surface, and includes about six acres. It is elevated above the level of the Hudson, about 3000 feet. The Hotel is 140 feet in length, 24 feet in width, and 4 stories high, and has piazzas in front, the whole length, and a wing extending in the rear for lodging rooms. The building is owned by the "Catskill mountains Association," an incorporated company, with a capital of $10,-000. It is well furnished, and possesses every convenience and accomodation, requisite to the comfort and good cheer of its numerous guests. The prospect from Pine Orchard embraces a greater extent, and more diversity of scenery, than is to be found in any other part of the state, or perhaps in the United States. The vast variety of fields, farms, villages, towns and cities, between the green mountains of Vermont, on the north, and the highlands on the south, and the Taghkanick mountains on the east, together with the Hudson river, studded with islands and vessels, some of which, may be seen at even the distance of 60 miles, is apparent in a clear atmosphere, to the naked eye; and when the scene is gradually unfolded, at the opening of the day, it assumes rather the appearance of enchantment than a reality. It is not uncommon, at this place, to witness storms of snow and rain in their sea-

tons, midway the mountain, while all is clear and serene on its summit. About two miles from the Hotel, are the KAATERSKILL FALLS, which take their name from the stream on which they are situated. This stream takes its rise from two small lakes, half a mile in the rear of the Hotel; and after a westerly course of a mile and a half, the waters fall perpendicularly 175 feet, and after pausing a moment on a projection of the rock, plunge again down a precipice of 85 feet more, making the whole descent of the falls, 260 feet. The road to the falls is extremely rough; but this objection will hardly deter the traveller from a visit to a spot so novel and romantic.

ATHENS, five miles above Catskill, is an incorporated village, and contains 1000 inhabitants. Its situation, on a gentle slope of land, rising gradually from the river, gives it a very favourable appearance. The vicinity of Athens to Hudson, immediately opposite, seems to forbid that importance in point of trade, its location might otherwise warrant. Athens furnishes a number of beautiful scites on the bank of the river; some of which are already occupied by the elegant mansions of private gentlemen.

The CITY OF HUDSON stands on the East side of the river, 30 miles south from Albany. The plain on which Hudson is situated rises abruptly from the river, by banks from 50 to 60 feet in height; and terminates on the east, at the foot of high lands, which overlook the city at an elevation of some hundred feet, and furnish a

prospect of the Hudson river and scenery many miles in extent. The city contains a p ulation of 4500 inhabitants, and is daily incre ing in wealth, population and commerce. C verack creek on the east, and Kinderhook cr on the north, afford every facility for mills manufactories, in which Hudson abounds ; which have entitled it to the third rank, in m ufactures, in the state. On the opposite sid the Hudson, appear a number of country se with the farm houses and cultivation in neighborhood of Athens and Catskill, boun by the lofty Katsbergs, rising in the back gro and mingling their rugged summits with clouds.

COXSACKIE LANDING, where are several h ses and stores, is eight miles north of Huds From thence to Kinderhook landing is 2 mil Here are about 25 dwellings and a post offi The village of Kinderhook is situated 5 mi east. Three miles further north, is the vill of New Baltimore—thence to Coeymans, 2 mi —thence to Schodae village, 3 miles—thence Castleton landing, 2 miles—thence to Alban miles. The distances of the intervening plac from New-York to Albany are as follows :—

	Miles.		*Mi*
Manhattanville,	8	Verplanck's Point,	
Kingsbridge,	4	Peekskill V.	
Philipstown,	5	Fort Montgomery,	
Tarry Town,	10	West Point,	
Mount Pleasant, V.	6	Pollopell Island,	
Croton,	2	New Windsor V.	
Haverstraw, V.	1.	Newburgh,	

	Miles.		Miles.
Milton,	11	Hudson,	5
Poughkeepsie,	3	Coxsackie,	8
Hyde Park,	6	Kinderhook,	2
Esopus,	4	New Baltimore,	2
Rhinebeck,	5	Coeymans,	2
Lower Red Hook,	7	Schodack,	3
Upper Red Hook,	3	Castleton,	2
Clermont,	2	Albany,	8
Cattskill,	9		

ALBANY.

Though much inferiour in point of population and commerce, and we may add in point of beauty and elegance, to New-York, the city of Albany is nevertheless considered the capital of the state. It is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 145 miles north from New-York, and about ten miles south from Waterford, the extreme point of sloop navigation The scite of Albany, which rises with a gradual ascent from the river, to the height of 153 feet, in the distance of half a mile, gives the city a very favourable appearance as you approach it on the Hudson. But the first impression is rather diminished than increased by a more intimate prospect. Most of the streets are narrow and irregular; and with all the elegance displayed in the construction of its buildings, the stranger is too often reminded of its original settlers, by the frequent occurrence of their antique edifices. The capitol, which contains the legislative halls, and many other apartments for publick business, stands at the head of state-street, on an elevation of 130 feet above the level of the river. The

building is constructed of stone, and is 115 feet in length, 90 in breadth, and 50 in height. The original cost of the edifice is stated at $115,000. The original grant of the manor of Rensselaer, near the centre of which Albany is situated, included a district on both sides of the Hudson, 24 miles wide, and 42 miles long from east to west. It is now possessed, with some exceptions, by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, whose residence stands nearly in the centre of the manor, at the north end of the city; and with its magnificent improvements, comports in no small degree with the princely opulence of its worthy proprietor. The museum, which, among the many objects of taste and curiosity in the city of Albany, largely contributes its share of amusement, is located in the 3d story of the old city hall. The building cannot be said to be the most eligible, although its interiour furnishes ample room for the display of the numerous curiosities of nature and of art there exhibited. The whole collection is said to equal if not to excel, in number, variety and arrangement, any other in the United States. The incessant din of business which constantly assails the ear, sufficiently indicates the degree of importance which Albany sustains in point of commerce. Its population is about 12,000. And in these two essential indications of publick prosperity it yields only to the city of New-York. The northern and western canals, which unite their waters in Watervleit, 8 1-2 miles north of the city, terminate at Albany in a spacious bason, on the west side of the river, 4000 feet in length, and from 80 to 300 feet wide. At the lower end of the basin, is a sloop lock connecting with the river,

and at the upper end, a boat lock connecting with the canal. The water in the basin is from 10 to 15 feet deep. From Albany, stages start regularly for Montreal, (Canada;) for Salem and Whitehall; and also for Niagara, (N. Y.) for Burlington, Middlebury, Rutland, Bennington, Brattleborough and Windsor, (Vt.) for Walpole, Keene and Hanover, (N. H.) and Boston, (Mass.) A regular line of post coaches is also established during the summer months, between Albany and Sandy-Hill, via Troy, Lansingburgh, Waterford, Ballston and Saratoga Springs. This line is accommodated with convenient seats, and with excellent horses, and arrives and departs from Albany every day in the week except Sundays. The mail stage also leaves Albany every day for Saratoga Springs, on the same route. The fare to Ballston is $1,50; to Saratoga Springs, $2,00. Six miles farther up the river stands the

City of Troy; bounded on the east by a range of hills rising abruptly from the alluvial plain on which Troy is situated, and which extends to the Hudson river, its western boundary. In point of location and beautiful natural scenery, the city of Troy is exceeded by few, if any, of the towns and villages on the Hudson. The streets, running north and south, converge together at the north end of the city, and are crossed at right angles by those running east and west. The buildings are principally built of brick, and are shaded by rows of trees on each side of streets which are preserved remarkably clean, by additions of slate and gravel, instead of pavements. The population of Troy is about 7,000. *There* are three houses of publick wor-

ship, a court-house and a goal. A large
story brick building has recently been er
at the expense of the corporation, for the a
modation of the female seminary incorpora
this place. This institution is under the gc
ment of a female principal and several assi
whose exertions have given it a deserved
rity over similar institutions in the state.
are annually educated at this seminary fr
to 80 females. The friends of literature ha
so established a Lyceum at this place ;
though of recent origin, promises much a
tage and usefulness to its patrons.

LANSINGBURGH, three miles from T
principally built on a single street, running
lel with the river. A high hill rises abrupt
hind the village, on which is seen the cele
diamond rock, which at times emits a b
lustre, from the reflected rays of the sun.
appearance of Lansingburgh by no mean
cates a high state of prosperity. The
are generally very irregularly constructe
many of them in a state of decay. The
contains a bank, two places of publick w
and an academy. Its population does not
3,000. At the north end of the village,
built and handsome bridge extends acr
Hudson river, to the village of

WATERFORD. This village has been
ly incorporated, and in point of size an
merce may be considered the capital of Sa
county. It is situated at the junction
Mohawk with the Hudson, and derives co
able importance from the navigation of
vessels, which, by means of a lock and da

river about 3 miles below, at most seasons of the year arrive and depart to and from its ports. The village contains a population of 1500 inhabitants. It already enjoys many advantages for trade, and its importance will be much increased by the northern canal, which joins the Hudson river at this place. About a mile from Waterford, in a south westerly direction, is the celebrated

COHOES,

A fall of water on the Mohawk river, about 40 feet in perpendicular height, and including the descent above, about 70 feet. A fine view of the falls and the romantick scenery around, is furnished from the bridge which has been erected across the river, about half a mile distant. The lofty barrier of rocks which confine the course of the Mohawk—the distant roar of the cataract—the dashing of the waters as they descend in rapids beneath you—and the striking contrast of the torrent, with the solitude of the scenery above, contribute to render the whole an unusual scene of sublimity and grandeur. An old tradition states, that a chief of the Mohawks, attempting to cross in his canoe, embarked too near the current of the falls to escape their descent. Finding himself unable to resist the influence of the tide, which hurried him fast to the summit, with true Indian heroism, he turned his canoe into the stream, assumed his station at the helm, and with a paddle in one hand and his bottle in the other, was precipitated over the brink.

VAN SCHAICK'S ISLAND, is situated in the vicinity of Waterford and is formed by the sprouts

of the Mohawk river joining with Hudson's river, nine miles north of Albany. This spot is noted for being the head quarters of the American army, in 1777; from whence they marched, in September, of the same year, to the decisive victory over Burgoyne, at Bemus' Heights. There are few places more fruitful, in sources of interest and delight to the stranger, than Saratoga. HEBE, at one point, beckons him to the pursuit of health, promising him a full share of pleasure, consistent with her heavenly boon, while MARS, at another, invites him to the field where military courage and enterprise received at his hand, the palm of victory. Whilst the scenes associated with the independence of our country shall impart an interest, and so long as health and amusement shall remain the pursuit of humanity, Saratoga will continue to be the resort of the invalid, the fashionable, the patriot and the philosopher.

MECHANICKS VILLE, or as it is more commonly called the Borough, is situated 8 miles from Waterford. It contains about twenty dwellings, a post office, and formerly a cotton factory, and mills, which have been recently burnt. The road from Waterford to this place, lies on the margin of the river, of which a view may be had at any point of the distance. After leaving the Borough the road is circuitous and uneven; and the country presents but little appearance of cultivation, the prospect being generally limited by the numerous pines for which this region is distinguished. Seven miles from the Borough is a little cluster of buildings, including some *mills* a store, a tavern and a church; it has not

the appearance of a thriving place; it is in the town of Malta, and is sarcastically called Slab City. One mile further, are the four corners, known by the name of

DUNNING-STREET. Here are two publick houses, a store and a number of dwellings. It is called Dunning-Street from a family of the same name, who first came to settle there, and who still reside in the neighbourhood. The farms in this section are some of the best in the county, and are under very good improvement The country is remarkably level, and from that circumstance probably horse coursing has become very common here, and is held at least twice, annually. Ballston Spa is situated four miles from Dunning Street in a north westerly direction; Saratoga Springs, 8 miles in a northerly direction

The Distances from Albany to Ballston Spa are as follows:

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Troy,	6	Slab City,	7
Lansingburgh,	3	Dunning-Street,	1
Waterford,	1	Ballston Spa,	4
Borough,	8		

BALLSTON SPA.

This pleasant village lies in the town of Milton, in the county of Saratoga; and is situated in a low valley, through the center of which, flows a branch of the Kayaderosseras, with whose waters it mingles at the east end of the village.—The natural boundaries of Ballston Spa are well defined by *steep* and lofty hills of sand on the

north and west, and by a ridge of land, which gradually slopes inward, and encircles the village on the south and east. The broad and ample Kayaderosseras, whose stream gives motion to a neighbouring mill, flows on the north east boundary of the village, and furnishes a favourite resort for the sportsman, on the bosom of its waters, or for the loiterer along its verdant banks. The village was incorporated in 1807, and is under the direction of three trustees, who are chosen annually. It contains 112 houses, and 614 inhabitants. Besides the Court House for the county, and the clerk's office, which are located here, there is an Episcopal and a Baptist Church, an Academy, and a Female Seminary; likewise a Printing Office and a Book Store, with which a Reading Room is connected for the accommodation of visitants.

The FEMALE SEMINARY is under the superintendence of Mr. Booth, a gentleman who is eminently qualified for the undertaking, having been for a number of years the principal instructor in the female academy at Albany. The scite of the institution is on a very pleasant and healthy eminence, commanding a view of the whole village, and the surrounding country for some distance. The building itself is spacious and airy, and occupies with the outgrounds and improvements, upwards of an acre of land. This institution, though of recent establishment, has, from the well known experience and celebrity of its proprietor, commanded a full share of patronage. There were educated here during the last season, about 40 females, from various parts of the state, and some from other states. Among the various branches taught, are natural and moral philoso-

phy, belleslettres, chemistry, geometry and history; and when required, competent teachers instruct in the several branches of musick, drawing and dancing. The terms of tuition and board are quite reasonable; and the general management of the institution is spoken of in the highest terms of commendation.

Ballston Spa principally derives its celebrity from the mineral springs which flow here and at Saratoga in equal abundance The spring first discovered in the vicinity, stands on the flat, nearly opposite the boarding establishment of Mr. Aldridge. It formerly flowed out of a common barrel, sunk around it, without any other protection from the invasion of cattle, who often slacked their thirst in its fountain. Afterwards the liberality of the citizens was displayed in a marble curb and flagging, and a handsome iron railing. The curb and flagging were finally removed, leaving the railing, which still serves the purposes of ornament and protection. The spring flows now, probably, from the place where it originally issued, some feet below the surrounding surface, which has been elevated by additions of earth, for the purpose of improving the road in which it stands.

Low's Spring is situated at the east end of the village, on the land of Mr. Low, from whom it takes its name, and to whose munificence and liberality, the village is much indebted. Over this fountain, a large and commodious bathing house has been erected; to which, not only the waters of this, but of a number of other adjacent springs, are tributary, for the purpose of bathing. Between the two springs already mentioned, there was discovered in the summer of

1817, a mineral spring, called the Washington fountain. This latter spring rose on the margin of the creek in front of the factory building; it flowed through a curb 28 feet in length, sunk to the depth of 23 feet, and was liberated at the top in the form of a beautiful *jet d'eau*. This spring disappeared in 1821. Numerous attempts have since been made to recover it, but they have proved fruitless.

The principal ingredients of these waters consist of muriate of soda, carbonate of soda, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate of iron; all of which, in a greater or less degree, enter into the composition of the waters, both here and at Saratoga.

The principal boarding houses are the Sans Souci, Aldridge's, the Village Hotel and Corey's.

The SANS SOUCI, with its yards and out houses, occupies an area of some acres in the east part of the village. The plan of the building, with the expensive improvements around it, do much credit to the taste and liberality of its proprietor. The establishment was formerly the property of Mr. Low, of New York; from whom it has recently passed into the hands of Mr. Loomis, its present owner, and under whose management the most entire satisfaction is given to its annual visitants. The edifice is constructed of wood, three stories high, 160 feet in length, with two wings extending back 153 feet, and is calculated for the accommodation of 130 boarders. It is surrounded by a beautiful yard, ornamented with a variety of trees and shrubbery, which, with its extensive piazzas and spacious halls, render it a delightful retreat during the oppressive heat of summer.

ALDRIDGE'S Boarding House, with which is connected an extensive garden, at the west end of the village, and COREY'S. at the south end, are not inferior in point of accommodation, and receive their full share of patronage. Their more retired location, and the profusion of rural scenery around them, as well as the deserved reputation of the establishments, will always determine the choice of a large portion of visitants during their transient residence at the springs.

The VILLAGE HOTEL, is in a convenient situation a few rods west of the Sans Souci. It is now kept by the proprietor, Mr. Clark, and is a very agreeable and pleasant boarding place for strangers during the summer months.

MRS. M'MASTER'S, is a private boarding house, situated adjacent to the spring, on the flat, in the west part of the village. Those who are fond of a retired situation, will be much gratified at this place, and withal will find a hospitable hostess, and very excellent accommodations, at a moderate price. Besides these, there are other houses of accommodation ; the principal of which is the

MANSION HOUSE, kept by Mr. Kidd. This house is situated in a central part of the village, is well kept, and every attention ispaid which can contribute to the comfort and convenience of its guests. The price of board per week, at the several houses, is as follows :—

SANS SOUCI, - - -	$10,00
ALDRIDGE'S, - - -	8,00
COREY'S, - - - -	8,00
VILLAGE HOTEL, - - -	5,00
MANSION HOUSE, - - -	5,00
MRS. M'MASTER'S, - -	5,00

Mails arrive and depart to and from Ballston Spa, every day in the week, Sundays excepted. Besides a post office at the village there is one in the town of Ballston, about three miles distant, to which letters are frequently missent, owing to the neglect of correspondents in making the proper direction.

The reading room and library may be resorted to at all times, and for a very moderate compensation. Papers are there furnished from all parts of the union. The library, which includes some periodical publications, is small; but valuable selections may be made, either for instruction or amusement.

Six miles from Ballston Spa, in a southerly direction, is Ballston Lake, or as it is sometimes called the Long Lake. The only accommodations, on an excursion to the lake, are furnished at the farm house, recently owned by a Mr. M'-Donald, on its western margin. This gentleman was a native of Ireland, and on his first arrival in America, settled with his brother, in 1763, on this spot, where he continued to reside until his decease, in 1823. It was at this house Sir William Johnson passed some time on his first journey to Saratoga Springs, as early as the year 1767. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 5 miles long and 1 broad. The scenery around affords a pleasing landscape of cultivation and wood lands, no less inviting to the sportsman, than the soft bosom of the lake and its finny inhabitants to the amateurs of the rod.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

Is situated north easterly from Ballston Spa 7 miles, and 24 miles from the village of Water-

ford. The village is located on an elevated spot of ground, surrounded by a productive plain country, and enjoys, if not the advantage of prospect, at least the advantage of a salubrious air and climate, contributing much to the health and benefit of its numerous visitants. The springs, so justly celebrated for their medicinal virtues, are situated on the margin of a vale, bordering the village on the east, and are a continuation of a chain of springs discovering themselves about 12 miles to the south, in the town of Ballston, and extending easterly, in the form of a crescent, to the Quaker village. In the immediate vicinity are 10 or 12 springs, the principal of which are the Congress, the Hamilton, the High Rock, the Columbian, the Flat Rock, and the President. About a mile east, at the former residence of Mr. Taylor, are found a cluster of mineral springs which go by the name of the Ten Springs. These springs, as well as those at Ballston Spa, partake of the same properties, and are only distinguished from each other by a difference in the quantity of their ingredients.

THE CONGRESS SPRING

Is situated at the south end of the village, on lands owned by Messrs J. & R. Livingston, and was first discovered about 27 years since, issuing from a crevice in the rock, a few feet from its present location. Here it flowed for a number of years, until an attempt to improve the surface around it, produced an accidental obstruction of its waters, which afterwards made their appearance at the place where they now flow. This spring is enclosed by a tube sunk into the earth to the distance of 12 or 14 feet, which secures it

from the water of the stream, in the centre of which it is situated. In cleansing the spring, during the last season, the tube which encloses it was found to contain a stone of 47lbs. weight, which had remained there for 10 or 12 years. Since removing the stone, the waters have flowed much faster than formerly, and have been much improved in quality. The improvements around the spring have been made from time to time, at the expense of Doct. John Clarke, of New-York, to whose liberality and publick spirit the village is otherwise much indebted.

The HIGH ROCK is situated on the west side of the valley, skirting the east side of the village, about half a mile north of the Congress. The rock enclosing this spring, is in the shape of a cone, 9 feet diameter at its base, and 5 feet in height. It seems to have been formed by a concretion of particles thrown up by the water, which formerly flowed over its summit through an aperture of about 12 inches diameter, regularly diverging from the top of the cone to its base. This spring was visited in the year 1767, by Sir Wm. Johnson, but was known long before by the Indians, who were first led to it, either by accident or by the frequent haunts of beasts, attracted thither by the saline properties of the water. A building was erected near the spot previous to the revolutionary war; afterwards abandoned, and again resumed; since which, the usefulness of the water has, from time to time, occasioned frequent settlements, within its vicinity.

The water now rises within 2 feet of the summit, and a common notion prevails that it has *found* a passage through a fissure of the rock

occasioned by the fall of a tree; since which event it has ceased to flow over its brink. This opinion, however, may be doubted. It is probable the decay of the rock, which commenced its formation on the natural surface of the earth, may have yielded to the constant motion of the water, and at length opened a passage between its decayed base and the loose earth on which it was formed. This idea is rendered probable from the external appearance of the rock at its eastern base, which has already been penetrated by the implements of curiosity, a number of inches.

Between the High Rock and the Congress are situated most of the other mineral springs in which this place abounds. At two of the principal springs, the Hamilton and Monroe, large and convenient bathing houses have been erected, which are the constant resort for pleasure as well as health, during the warm months of summer.

An analysis of the mineral waters has recently been published, by Dr. John H. Steel, resident at Saratoga Springs, a gentleman of high standing, in the attainments of science and fully competent to the undertaking. His analysis, besides a description of the properties of the waters, contains ample directions as to their application, and should be perused by all who would avoid the evils so frequently resulting from an excessive and untimely use of them. The following is a description of the properties and uses of these waters as published by Dr. Steel, in his report on the geological structure of the county, made by him in the year 1821:

"*The mineral* waters of this county have be-

come deservedly celebrated throughout the United States, and their superiour efficacy, in a medicinal point of view, is known and acknowledged even in Europe. They may with propriety be divided into three classes—*Sulphurous*, *Acidulous Saline*, and *Acidulous Chalybeate*.

"SULPHUROUS WATERS, or those containing *Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas*, are found in a number of places in the vicinity of the argillaceous slate formation, and they very probably owe their origin, as before hinted, to the decomposition of the sulphuret of iron, which occurs in this rock.

"By far the most interesting and important spring belonging to this class, is situated on the east border of Saratoga Lake, about a mile south of snake-hill, at the bottom of a deep ravine, which opens to the lake and discloses a fine view of this beautiful sheet of water. The well is situated but a few rods from the beach. The water rises up through a bed of argillaceous marl, and diffuses its sulphurous odour in the atmosphere to some distance around. It is very limped when first dipped, but on standing some time deposits a small quantity of argillaceous earth; which, when thrown on ignited coals, exhibits evidences of sulphur. This sediment is likewise deposited around the spring, and along the course of its current.

"The constituent properties of this water are purely sulphuretted hydrogen, and a small quantity of alumine, which is diffused in it, but not in sufficient quantity to render it turbid.

"Baths might easily be constructed here, and the water conducted directly into them from the fountain, which produces a sufficient quantity for

a constant supply. Bathing in waters of this description has long been celebrated for its efficacy in the cure of a great variety of eruptive diseases, and it is highly probable that this spring will ultimately become an important appendage to the distinguished waters of Saratoga and Ballston, from which it is but a few miles distant, and the ride includes all the variety of scenery presented by the lake and its environs.

"Sulphuretted hydrogen likewise occurs in the waters of a weak acidulous saline spring, in the town of Milton, two miles west from Saratoga Springs, and is faintly discernable in the water of one of the wells at Ballston Spa.

"The ACIDULOUS SALINE and CHALYBEATE WATERS are found in those of Saratoga Springs and Ballston Spa. They are situated along the southern termination of the secondary formation, and in the immediate vicinity of the transition. There are a great number of these springs scattered along the distance of several miles, and are very probably the product of the same great *laboratory;* the properties of the different articles which they hold in solution being the same, differing only as to quantity.

"Those which have become the most distinguished at Saratoga Springs, are the Congress, Columbian, Hamilton, Flat Rock, High Rock, and President; and those at Ballston Spa are the Old Spring, Washington, and Low's. Of these the Congress unquestionably ranks first as an acidulous saline. One gallon, or 231 cubick inches of this water, contains, agreeably to an analysis which I made several years ago, and which subsequent experiments fully confirm, 676 grains of solid substance, in a perfect state of

solution. Of this something more than 2-3 is muriate of soda or common salt—more than 1-4 carbonate of lime, and the remainder consists of carbonate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, and carbonate of iron. But what more particularly distinguishes and characterises the water of this spring, is the fact that it contains, the moment it is dipped, nearly 1-2 more than its bulk of carbonick acid gas, a quantity hitherto unprecedented in any natural waters, except those of this county.

"The COLUMBIAN is an acidulous Chalybeate; it contains 354 grains of solid contents to the gallon, nearly 2-3 of which is muriate of soda, about 1-3 carbonate of lime, 7 1-2 grains of carbonate of iron, and a small proportion of the carbonate of soda and magnesia. It contains something more than its bulk of carbonick acid gas.

"The FLAT ROCK is likewise an acidulous chalybeate. It contains the same quantity of iron as the Columbian, but a less proportion of the saline ingredients, while it contains rather more of the gaseous property.

"The HAMILTON, HIGH ROCK and PRESIDENT, are saline, their solid contents being composed of muriate of soda, in the proportion of from 1-2 to 2-3, and carbonate of lime in the proportion of about 1-3. They likewise contain iron, carbonate of soda, and magnesia, in considerable quantities, and more than their bulk of gas.

"At BALLSTON-SPA, the mineral waters all belong to the acidulous chalybeate class. The OLD SPRING contains 253 grains of solid contents to a gallon; something more than 1-2 of which is muriate of soda, a little less than 1-3

carbonate of lime. and the remainder is carbonate of magnesia, soda, and 7 1-2 grains of iron. It likewise contains more than its bulk of gas.

"The WASHINGTON contains 235 grains of solid contents to the gallon, more than 1 2 of which is muriate of soda, nearly 1-4 carbonate of lime, and the same quantity of iron as the Old Spring, and about 1-13 of magnesia and soda. There is another well called the *Low Tube*, close to the Washington, and apparently issuing from the same aperture in the earth, which contains 13 or 14 grains more in its solid contents: this excess is in the quantity of the muriate of soda. The waters of both these fountains are super-saturated with the aerial acid, while the super-abundant gas is constantly escaping in immense quantities.

"LOW'S SPRING contains the same articles as the foregoing, but somewhat less in quantity.

"There are two or three other wells that belong to this class of waters, about ten miles easterly from the Congress, in the town of Saratoga: they are called the *Quaker Springs*: they contain lime, magnesia and iron, held in solution by the carbonick acid, and a large proportion of common salt and soda; but their mineral impregnation is sufficient to entitle them to much attention.

"SULPHATE OF LIME, [*gypsum*,] occurs in a spring on the farm of Earl Stimpson, Esq. in the town of Galway, and the same substance is found in many of the common wells along the whole extent of the limestone formation.

"The temperature of the water in all these wells is about the same, ranging from 48 to 52 degrees on *Farenheit's* scale; and they suffer no

sensible alteration from any variation in the temperature of the atmosphere; neither do the variations of the seasons appear to have much effect on the quantity of water produced.

"The waters are remarkably limped, and when first dipped sparkle with all the life of good champagne. The saline waters bear bottling very well, particularly the Congress, immense quantities of which are put up in this way, and transported to various parts of the world; not, however, without a considerable loss of its gaseous property, which renders its taste much more insipid than when drank at the well. The chalybeate water is likewise put up in bottles for transportation, but a very trifling loss of its gas produces an immediate precipitation of its iron; and hence this water, when it has been bottled for some time, frequently becomes turbid, and finally loses every trace of iron; this substance fixing itself to the walls of the bottle.

"The most prominent and perceptible effects of these waters, when taken into the stomach, are *Cathartick*, *Diuretick*, and *Tonick*. They are much used in a great variety of complaints; but the diseases in which they are most efficacious are,

Jaundice and billious affections generally,
Dyspepsia.
Habitual costiveness.
Hypochondrical complaints.
Depraved appetite.
Calculous and nephritic complaints.
Phagedenic or ill-conditioned ulcers.
Cutaneous eruptions.
Chronick Rheumatism,

Some species or states of gout.
Some species of dropsy.
Scrofula.
Paralysis.
Scorbutic affections and old scorbutic ulcers.
Amenorrhea.
Dysmenorrhea and chloresis.

"In phthisis, and indeed in all other pulmonary affections arising from primary diseases of the lungs, the waters are manifestly injurious, and evidently tend to increase the violence of the disease.

"Much interest has been excited on the subject of the source of these singular waters, but no researches have as yet unfolded the mystery. The large proportion of common salt found among their constituent properties may be accounted for without much difficulty. All the salt springs of Europe, as well as those of America, being found in geological situations, exactly corresponding to these ;* but the production of the unexampled quantity of carbonick acid gas, the medium through which the other articles are held in solution, is yet, and probably will remain a subject of mere speculation. The low and

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"* That pure salt water may be obtained in the vicinity of these fountains, there can be but little doubt ; and should the inducement appear of sufficient magnitude to warrant the undertaking, in all probability the discovery will be made, and the manufactory of common salt be added as a new item to the history of our resources. I am told that the experiment may be made to ascertain the fact, for a sum less than three thousand dollars.

regular temperature of the water seems to forbid the idea that it is the effect of subterranean heat, as many have supposed, and the total absence of any mineral acid, excepting the muriatic, which is combined with soda, does away the possibility of its being the effect of any combination of that kind. Its production is therefore truly unaccountable."

The boarding establishments of the first class are the Congress Hall, and Union Hall, at the south end of the village, the Pavilion and Columbian Hotel, at the north, and the United States Hotel in a central situation between them. Besides these, there are a number of other boarding houses on a less extensive scale, the most noted of which are Doctor *Porter's*, about half way between the two principal springs—*Reed's*, a few rods west of the Congress fountain—*Williams'* opposite the Columbian Hotel, and *Palmer's* and *Doney's*, in the south part of the village.

The CONGRESS HALL, kept by Mr. S. H. Drake, is situated within a few rods of the Congress spring, to which a handsome walk, shaded with trees, has been constructed by the proprietor, for the convenience of his guests. The space in front of the building is occupied by three apartments, each of which is enclosed by a railing, terminating at the front entrances of the piazza, and each used as a flower garden. The edifice is 200 feet in length, 2 1-2 stories high, with two wings extending back 60 feet. To the north wing has recently been added an apartment of about 40 feet in length for lodging rooms. The billiard rooms belonging to the establishment, are contained in a building adjoining the north wing. In front of the Hall is a spacious

piazza, extending the whole length of the building, 20 feet in width, with a canopy from the roof, supported by 17 massy columns, each of which is gracefully entwined with woodbine. There is also a back piazza, which opens upon a beautiful garden annexed to the establishment, and a small grove of pines, affording both fragrance and shade to their loitering guests. The Congress Hall can accommodate 150 visitants.

The United States Hotel, with its gardens and out buildings, occupies a space in the centre of the village of about three acres. The building is composed of brick, 125 feet long and 34 feet wide. It is four stories high, and has a wing extending west 60 feet, and three stories high. The billiard rooms extend still farther west from the end of the wing. In front is a broad piazza extending the whole length of the building. The ground in the rear and south of the Hotel, is handsomely laid out into walks, terminating on the west in a garden belonging to the establishment, and the whole is tastefully ornamented by trees and shrubbery. The front of the eidfice is enclosed by a delicate circular railing into three apartments, each containing a choice variety of flowers and shrubs, and shaded by a row of forest trees extending the whole length of the building. The Hotel is situated equally distant between the two principal springs, and commands a view of the whole village, and from its fourth story, a distinct view is had of the surrounding country for a number of miles. This establishment can accommodate at present 150 boarders, and when the original plan of the proprietors is completed by adding a cotillion room on the south, it will become one of the largest and most splen-

did edifices in the United States. The Hot
now kept by Mr. John Ford, one of the prop
tors, under whose superintendence, it has
quired a reputation, which has hitherto and r
hereafter ensure it an ample share of patron

The PAVILION is situated in a pleasant
of the village, immediately in front of the
Rock spring. The building is constructe
wood, 133 feet in length, with a wing exten
back, from the centre of the main building
feet. It is 2 1-2 stories high, with the addi
of an attick story, which, with the hands
portico in front, sustained by delicate colons
renders it, in beauty and proportion, one of
finest models of architecture this country
produce. The large rooms of the Pavilion
less spacious than those of the United St
Hotel or Congress Hall, but are so constru
that by means of folding doors the whole of
lower apartments may be thrown into one-
advantage which gives much additional inte
to the promenade and cotillion parties, wl
frequently assemble on this extensive area.
large garden is connected with the establishm
and also a billiard room. The Pavilion is
culated for the accommodation of 110 visita
though it frequently contains a much gre
number.

The UNION HALL is one of the earliest
most respectable establishments in the vicin
and is situated directly opposite to the Cong
Hall. It has recently been much improved in
appearance, and enlarged by considerable ac
tions to the main building. It now presents an
egant and extensive front, 120 feet in length, 3
ries high, with two wings extending west 60 f

It is ornamented in front by 10 columns which rise to nearly the height of the building, and support the roof of a spacious piazza. A garden in the rear of the building, together with a beautiful flower garden on the north opening to the main street, are among the varieties which contribute to the pleasantness of the establishment. It is now kept by Messrs W. & L. Putnam, sons of the original proprietor, and ranks in point of elegance and respectability with the most favoured establishments in the vicinity.

The COLUMBIAN HOTEL stands within a few rods of the Pavilion. This building has undergone considerable repairs since it came into the hands of Mr. S. Wheeler, its present occupant.—Annexed to the establishment is a handsome garden, lying on three sides of the building, which adds much to the beauty and advantage it enjoys in point of natural location The well known reputation of this establishment, as well as its pleasant situation in the vicinitty of one of the principal fountains, will always ensure it a full share of patronage

The prices of board per week, at the respective houses, are as follows:

CONGRESS HALL,	$10.000
UNITED STATES HOTEL,	10,00
PAVILION,	10,00
UNION HALL,	8,00
COLUMBIAN HOTEL,	7,00
DOCTOR PORTER'S,	5,00
REED'S,	5,00
DONEY'S,	4,00
PALMER'S,	4,00
WILLIAMS',	4,00

There is in the village a printing office and book store, with which is connected a reading room, a mineralogical room, and a library, under the superintendence of the same proprietor. These rooms are contained in the same building with the library and book-store, but have their separate apartments. That appropriated for the reading room, is large and airy. It is ornamented with a variety of maps and charts, and is furnished by the daily mails with about 100 papers, from different parts of the United States and from the Canadas, besides many valuable periodical publications. The mineralogical apartment is on the second story, to which stairs lead from the reading room. This apartment contains specimens of all the minerals discovered in this vicinity, together with a variety from different parts of the union, and from Europe. They are very handsomely arranged in glass cases, have been much augmented of late by Dr. J. H. Steel, of this place, to whom the proprietor is principally indebted for their collection and arrangement. An apartment adjoining the reading room, contains a library of about 2000 volumes, which are well selected, and receive constant additions from the most fashionable productions of the day.

These rooms afford a pleasant retreat from the noise and bustle of the boarding establishments, and are much frequented by ladies and gentleman of taste and fashion. The terms are reasonable, and are scarcely an equivalent considering the extent and usefulness of the institution.

The mail arrives at Saratoga Springs, during the months of July, August, and September, every evening, and departs every morning. During

the remaining season of the year, the mail arrives and departs three times a week. Strangers should be apprised that a post office is established in the town of Saratoga, about 12 miles distant, to which letters intended for the Springs are often missent, in consequence of their mis-direction.

At both the villages of Ballston and Saratoga Springs, there are always sufficient objects of amusement to render the transient residence of their summer guests pleasant & agreeable. Those whose taste is not gratified at the billiard rooms, which are annexed to most of the boarding establishments, or card parties, can always enjoy a pleasing recreation at the reading rooms, or in a short excursion in the neighborhood, where sufficient beauty and novelty of scenery are always presented to render it highly interesting. The amusements of the day are usually crowned with a ball or promenade. The respective apartments appropriated for these occasions, are calculated to accommodate from 150 to 200 guests; but they often contain a much greater number.

The spacious areas of the cotillion rooms are beetween 80 and 90 feet in length, and when enlivened by the associated beauty and gaiety resorting to the springs, present a scene of novelty and fascination seldom equalled.

About two miles east from Sararoga Springs is a small fish pond, situated on a farm of a Mr. Barhyte. Thither parties often resort, as well to enjoy the amusement of fishing as to partake of a repast on trout, which are here caught in great abundance. The proprietor, however, reserves to himself the exclusive privilege of serving them up, and will not suffer any of them

to be taken away. Still further east, about three miles from the Springs, is situated

SARATOGA LAKE. This lake is 9 miles long and 3 broad. A resort is constantly kept up at Green's and at Riley's, on the western margin of the lake, the former about 3 miles, and the latter about 6 miles distant from Saratoga Springs, and the same distance from Ballston Spa. The visitants of both villages frequently resort thither, to enjoy the advantages of air and prospect during the months of July and August. Sail boats are here fitted up for the accommodation of parties of pleasure, and implements for fishing are always in readiness for those who take pleasure in this fashionable diversion. The western shores of this lake are accessible but in a few places, in consequence of the adjacent marshes which within a few years past have been overflowed by a rise of its waters to the height of 8 or 10 feet, and which the old settlers along its borders attribute, without gaining much credibility, to some unaccountable influence of the total eclipse in 1806. Whatever may be the cause of so great a rise of the lake, it can hardly be accounted for from the progressive improvements of husbandry, which within that period have been by no means rapid or extensive. On the east side of the lake the land is more elevated, and presents a fine prospect of farms under good improvement, and which are said to be the best farms in this region. Besides a variety of excellent fish, an abundance of wild game is caught in the lake and marshes and along its borders. This lake is supplied with water from the Kayaderosseras creek, which, taking its rise about 20 miles in a northwest di-

rection, and receiving in its course a number of tributary streams, flows into the lake on the west side. Fish creek forms its outlet, through which the waters of the lake are communicated to the Hudson river about 6 miles distant, in an easterly direction. This creek empties into the Hudson river at

SCHUYLER-VILLE, a small village situated in the town of Saratoga, containing about 40 dwellings, a post-office, and a variety of machinery and mills erected on Fish Creek by Philip Schuyler, Esq. This spot is noted as the residence of the late General Schuyler, but still more as the spot where General Burgoyne surrendered to the American army, in October 1777. The place of the surrender is marked by the ruins of a small intrenchment called FORT HARDY. Several bones and the scull of a person were recently dug up in the vicinity of this fort, in making the excavation for the northern canal. The battle ground, on which was decided the fate of the British army, lies about 8 miles farther down the river, at a place called

BEMUS' HEIGHTS. This place, without much in its location and surrounding scenery to attract attention, will be always interesting from its association with events which greatly contributed to the establishment of American Independence.

The two actions which preceded the surrender of the British army, were fought, the one on the 19th September, 1777, and the other on the 7th October following. The movements and position of the two armies previous to the 19th, are thus prescribed by General Wilkinson :—

"General Burgoyne crossed the Hudson river the 13th and 14th of September, and advanced with great circumspection on the 15th from Saratoga to Davocote, where he halted to repair bridges in his front. The 16th was employed on this labour, and in reconnoitering: on the 17th he advanced a mile or two, resumed his march on the 18th, and General Arnold was detached by General Gates, with 1500 men, to harrass him; but after a light skirmish, he returned without loss or effecting any thing more, than picking up a few stragglers: and the enemy moved forward and encamped in two lines, about two miles from General Gates; his left on the river, and his right extending at right angles to it, across the low grounds about six hundred yards, to a range of steep and lofty heights occupied by his elite, having a creek or gulley in his front, made by a rivulet which issued from a great ravine, formed by the hills which ran in a direction nearly parallel to the river, until within half a mile of the American camp.

"General Gates' right occupied the brow of the hill near the river, with which it was connected by a deep intrenchment; his camp in the form of a segment of a great circle, the convex towards the enemy, extended rather obliquely to his rear, about three fourths of a mile to a knoll occupied by his left; his front was covered from the right to the left of the centre, by a sharp ravine running parallel with his line and closely wooded: from thence to the knoll at his extreme left, the ground was level and had been partially cleared, some of the trees being felled and others girdled, beyond which, in front of his left flank, and extending to the enemy's right, there were

several small fields in a very imperfect cultivation the surface broken and obstructed with stumps and fallen timber, and the whole bounded on the west by a steep eminence. The extremities of this camp were defended by strong batteries, and the interval was strengthened by a breast work without intrenchments, constructed of the bodies of felled trees, logs and rails, with an additional battery at an opening left of the centre. The right was almost impracticable; the left difficult of approach. I describe the defences of this position as they appeared about the 4th of October.

"The intermediate space between the adverse armies, on the low grounds of the river, was open and in cultivation; the high land was clothed in its native woods, with the exception of three or four small, newly opened and deserted farms, separated by intervals of wood land, and bordering on the flanks of the two armies, most remote from the river; the principal of these was an oblong field, belonging to a person of the name of Freeman; there was also exclusive of the ravines fronting the respective camps, a third ravine about midway between them, running at right angles to the river. The intervening forest rendered it utterly impractible to obtain a front view of the American position, or any part of the British except its left, near the river."

On the morning of the 19th, Colonel Colburn, who had been detached the day previous to observe the movements of the enemy, reported that the British army was in motion and ascending the heights in a direction towards the American left. On receiving this intelligence, Col. Morgan, with his rifle corps, was detached by Gen. Gates, with orders to retard the march

of the enemy, and to cripple them as much as possible. The engagement of Morgan's corps was announced by the report of small arms about 12 o'clock. At about 3 in the afternoon the action became general, and continued to rage till night closed upon the scene of combat The number of troops engaged on the part of the Americans was 3000. That of the British amounted to 3500. General Wilkinson remarks that

"This battle was perfectly accidental; neither of the generals meditated an attack at the time, and but for Lieutenant Colonel Colburn's report, it would not have taken place; Burgoyne's movement being merely to take ground on the heights in front of the great ravine, to give his several corps their proper places in line, to embrace our front and cover his transport, stores, provisions and baggage, in the rear of his left; and on our side the defences of our camp being not half completed, and reinforcements daily arriving, it was not General Gates' policy to court an action. The misconception of the adverse chiefs put them on the defensive, and confined them to the ground they casually occupied at the beginning of the action and prevented a single manœuvre, during one of the longest, warmest, and most obstinate battles fought in America. General Gates believed that his antagonist intended to attack him, and circumstances appeared to justify the like conclusion on the part of Burgoyne; and as the thickness and depth of the intervening wood concealed the position and movements of either army from its adversary, sound caution obliged the respective commanders to guard every assailable point; thus the flower of the British army, the grena-

diers and light infantry, one thousand five hundred strong, were posted on an eminence to cover its right, and stood by their arms, inactive spectators of the conflict, until near sunset; while Gen. Gates was obliged to keep his right wing on post, to prevent the enemy from forcing that flank, by the plain bordering on the river. Had either of the generals been properly apprised of the dispositions of his antagonist, a serious blow might have been struck on our left or the enemy's right; but although nothing is more common, it is as illiberal as it is unjust, to determine the merits of military operations by events exclusively. It was not without experience that the Romans erected temples to Fortune. Later times might afford motives for edifices, in which genius or wisdom would have no votaries.

"The theatre of action was such, that although the combatants changed ground a dozen times in the course of the day, the contest terminated on the spot where it began. This may be explained in a few words. The British line was formed on an eminence in a thin pine wood, having before it Freeman's farm, an oblong field stretching from the centre towards its right, the ground in front sloping gently down to the verge of this field, which was bordering on the opposite side by a close wood; the sanguinary scene lay in the cleared ground, between the eminence occupied by the enemy and the wood just described; the fire of our marksmen from this wood was too deadly to be withstood by the enemy in line, and when they gave way and broke, our men rushing from their covert, pursued them to the eminence, where, having their flanks protected, they rallied, and charging in

turn, drove us back into the wood, from whence a dreadful fire would again force them to fall back; and in this manner did the battle fluctuate, like waves of a stormy sea, with alternate advantage, for four hours, without one moment's intermission. The British artillery fell into our possession at every charge, but we could neither turn the pieces upon the enemy, nor bring them off; the wood prevented the last, and the want of a match the first, as the lint stock was invariably carried off, and the rapidity of the transitions did not allow us time to provide one. The slaughter of this brigade of artillerists was remarkable, the captain and 36 men being killed or wounded, out of 48. It was truly a gallant conflict, in which death by familiarity lost his terrors, and certainly a drawn battle, as night alone terminated it; the British army keeping its ground in rear of the field of action, and our corps, when they could no longer distinguish objects, retiring to their own camp."

The interval between the 19th of September and the 7th of October was employed by both armies in fortifying their respective camps. Gen. Burgoyne had contemplated an attack on the 20th and 21st September, which, had it been made, would probably have resulted much to his advantage, as the American camp was then in an unfortified state, and the troops wholly unprepared for a rigorous resistance. For some cause, however, the attack was delayed. This gave time to Gen. Gates to complete the unfinished works and to strengthen his army by reinforcements of militiamen, who were daily flocking to his camp. Satisfied that a delay would operate to the advantage of the American army, by in-

creasing their strength and numbers, whilst at the same time it must prove disadvantageous to the enemy, General Gates, it seems, determined to wait their movements within his own entrenchments. Here he remained until the 7th October, when the last decisive action was fought, which decided the fate of the army under Gen. Burgoyne and ultimately resulted in the triumph of American Liberty. The commencement, progress and termination of this brilliant engagement is thus described by Gen. Wilkinson:

"On the afternoon of October 7th, the advanced guard of the centre beat to arms; the alarm was repeated throughout the line, and the troops repaired to their alarm posts. I was at head quarters when this happened, and with the approbation of the General, mounted my horse to inquire the cause; but on reaching the guard where the beat commenced, I could obtain no other satisfaction, but that some person had reported the enemy to be advancing against our left. I proceeded over open ground, and ascending a gentle acclivity in front of the guard, I perceived about half a mile from the line of our encampment, several columns of the enemy, 60 or 70 rods from me, entering a wheat field which had not been cut, and was separated from me by a small rivulet; and without my glass I could distinctly mark their every movement. After entering the field they displayed, formed the line, and set down in double ranks with their arms between their legs. Foragers then proceeded to cut the wheat or standing straw, and I soon after observed several officers, mounted on the top of a cabin, from whence with their glasses they were endeavouring to reconnoitre our left, which

was concealed from their view by intervening woods.

"Having satisfied myself, after fifteen minutes attentive observation, that no attack was meditated, I returned and reported to the General, who asked me what appeared to be the intentions of the enemy. "They are foraging, and endeavouring to reconnoitre your left; and I think, sir, they offer you battle." "What is the nature of the ground, and what your opinion?" "Their front is open, and their flanks rest on the woods, under cover of which they may be attacked; their right is skirted by a lofty height. I would indulge them." "Well, then, order on Morgan to begin the game." I waited on the Colonel, whose corps was formed in front of our centre, and delivered the order; he knew the ground and inquired the position of the enemy; they were formed across a newly cultivated field, their grenadiers with several field pieces on the left, bordering on a wood and a small ravine formed by the rivulet before alluded to; their light infantry on the right, covered by a worm fence at the foot of the hill before mentioned, thickly covered with wood; their centre composed of British and German battalions Col. Morgan, with his usual sagacity, proposed to make a circuit with his corps by our left, and under cover of the wood to gain the height on the right of the enemy, and from thence commence his attack, so soon as our fire should be opened against their left; the plan was the best which could be devised, and no doubt contributed essentially to the prompt and decisive victory we gained.

"This proposition was approved by the General, and it was concerted that time should be

allowed the Colonel to make the proposed circuit, and gain his station on the enemy's right before the attack should be made on their left; Poor's brigade was ordered for this service, and the attack was commenced in due season on the flank and front of the British grenadiers, by the New Hampshire and New York troops. True to his purpose, Morgan at this critical moment poured down like a torent from the hill, and attacked the right of the enemy in front and flank. Dearborn, at the moment when the enemy's light infantry were attempting to change front, pressed forward with ardor, and delivered a close fire; then leaped the fence, shouted, charged, and gallantly forced them to retire in disorder; yet, headed by that intrepid soldier the Earl of Balcarras, they were immediately rallied, and re-formed behind a fence in rear of their first position; but being now attacked with great audacity, in front and flanks, by superior numbers, resistance became vain, and the whole line, commanded by Burgoyne in person, gave way, and made a precipitate and disorderly retreat to his camp, leaving two twelve and six six pounders on the field, with the loss of more than 400 officers and men, killed, wounded and captured, and among them the flower of his officers, viz. Brigadier-General Frazer, Major Ackland, commanding the grenadiers; Sir Francis Clark, his first aid-de-camp; Major Williams, commanding officer of the artillery; Captain Mooney, deputy quarter-master-general; and many others. After delivering the order to General Poor, and directing him to the point of attack, I was peremptorily commanded to repair to the rear, and order up Ten Broeck's regiment of

New-York militia, 3000 strong. I performed this service, and regained the field of battle at the moment the enemy had turned their backs—52 minutes after the first shot was fired. The ground which had been occupied by the British grenadiers, presented a scene of complicated horror and exultation. In the square space of twelve or fifteen yards lay eighteen grenadiers in the agonies of death, and three officers propped up against stumps of trees, two of them mortally wounded, bleeding, and almost speechless. What a spectacle for one whose bosom glowed with philanthropy; and how vehement the impulse which excites men of sensibility to seek such scenes of barbarism! I found the courageous Col Cilley a-straddle on a brass twelve pounder, and exulting in the capture; whilst a surgeon, a man of great worth, who was dressing one of the officers, raising his blood-besmeared hands in the phrensy of patriotism, exclaimed, "Wilkinson, I have dipped my hands in British blood." He received a sharp rebuke for his brutality; and with the troops I pursued the hard pressed flying enemy, passing over killed and wounded, until I heard one exclaim, "Protect me, sir, against this boy." Turning my eyes, it was my fortune to arrest the purpose of a lad thirteen or fourteen years old, in the act of taking aim at a wounded officer, who lay in the angle of a worm fence. Inquiring his rank, he answered, "I had the honor to command the grenadiers." Of course, I knew him to be Major Ackland, who had been brought from the field to this place, on the back of Captain Shrimpton, of his own corps, under a heavy fire, and was here deposited, to save the lives of both. I dis-

d, took him by the hand, and expressed
es that he was not badly wounded "Not
' replied this gallant officer and accom-
gentleman, "but very inconveniently. I
: through both legs. Will you, sir, have
ɔdness to have me conveyed to your
' I directed my servant to alight, and we
ckland into his seat, and ordered him to
lucted to head quarters. I then proceed-
ıe scene of renewed action, which embra-
goyne's right flank defence, and extending
eft, crossed a hollow covered with wood,
0 rods, to the entrenchment of the light in-
The roar of the cannon and small arms,
juncture, was sublime, between the ene-
ıind their works, and our troops entirely
l, or partially sheltered by trees, stumps,
ws, at various distances, not exceeding
ds. This right flank defence of the ene-
upied by the German corps of Breyman,
d of a breast work of rails piled horizon-
tween perpendicular pickets, driven into
:h, *en potence* to the rest of his line, and
ıd about 250 yards across an open field,
ı covered on the right by a battery of two
The interval from the left to the British
fantry, was committed to the defence of
vincialists, who occupied a couple of log
The Germans were encamped immedi-
ıhind the rail breast work, and the ground
of it declined, in a very gentle slope, for
20 yards, when it sunk abruptly. Our
ıad formed a line under this declivity,
ered breast high, were warmly engaged
ıe Germans. From this position, about
I perceived Brigadier General Learned
ng towards the enemy with his brigade,

in open column, I think with Col. M. Jackson's regiment in front, as I saw Lieut. Colonel Brooks, who commanded it, near the General when I rode up to him. On saluting this brave old soldier, he inquired, "Where can I *put in* with most advantage?" I had particularly examined the ground between the left of the Germans and the light infantry, occupied by the provincialists, from whence I had observed a slack fire. I therefore recommended to General Learned to incline to his right, and attack at that point. He did so, with great gallantry; the provincialists abandoned their position and fled. The German flank was, by this means, left uncovered. They were assaulted vigorously, overturned in five minutes, and retreated in disorder, leaving their gallant commander, Lieut. Colonel Breyman, dead on the field. By dislodging this corps, the whole British encampment was laid open to us; but the extreme darkness of the night, the fatigue of the men, and the disorder incident to undiciplined troops, after so desultory an action, put it out of our power to improve the advantage; and, in the course of the night, General Burgoyne broke up his camp, and retired to his original position, which he had fortified, behind the great ravine."

On the morning of the 8th, the American army marched into the British camp, which had been deserted the evening previous. The enemy continued to retreat till they had reached the height beyond the Fish Creek, where they encamped on the 10th. Finding his retreat cut off by a party of troops, who had taken a position in his rear, and his advance impeded by superior numbers, General Burgoyne accepted the terms of capitulation, proposed by General Gates, and

surrendered his whole army to the American forces, on the 17th October, 1777. The surrender took place, as has been already remarked, at Fort Hardy, where the British stacked their arms, and were permitted to march out with the honours of war. This fortunate event was followed by a succession of brilliant achievements, and finally led to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, which terminated the struggle of the revolution, after a period of nearly 8 years from its commencement.

The spot on which the surrender took place, was in a vale, nearly east, and in plain view of Cleaveland's stage house on the turnpike in Schuyler's ville, and still exhibits the remains of an entrenchment called Fort Hardy. About 40 rods in a south east direction, at the mouth of the Fish Creek, is the scite of Fort Schuyler. The arms of the British were stacked in the vale in front of Fort Hardy, and from thence they were marched to the high grounds a little west of the village, and admitted to parole as prisoners of war.

At the southern extremity of the vale is a basin for the northern canal, which passes through this place.

About half a mile south of the basin stands the house of Philip Schuyler, Esq. located on the spot where once stood the mansion of his grandfather, the intrepid General Schuyler, which, with other buildings, was burnt by the British army, on their retreat from the battle of the 7th.

In passing down the turnpike, the different positions of the once contending armies are pointed out to the traveller, and many remains of forts and intrenchments are still visible About six miles below Schuylerville, near the celebrated Freeman's farm, is a small house, formerly

called, "Sword's house," now occupied as a tavern by one Smith. This house, at the time of the battle, stood about 100 rods from the river, at the foot of the hill. It was afterwards removed to the road side, near the river, where it now stands, and was at that time the British head quarters and hospital. General Frazer, after being wounded in the battle of the 7th, was brought to this house, and here expired on the 8th October, 1777. The room in which he lay is now converted into a bar-room, and though fifty years have elapsed, the floor on which he rested is still extant. His remains were deposited, at his own request, on the top of a hill, about 80 rods south west of this house. The British government, a few years since, employed an agent to ascertain the spot of his interment, and authorized him to cause a monument to be erected to his memory; but proving faithless, he appropriated the money with which he was entrusted to his own use, and returned without effecting the object of his mission, pretending his inability to discover the spot in question. It therefore continues undistinguished by a monument, or even a stone, to mark the place, where repose the remains of this gallant warrior.

A narrative respecting General Frazer's death is given by the Baroness Reidsell, who, with her two children, occupied the house in which the General expired. The following is an extract:

"But severe trials awaited us, and on the 7th October our misfortunes began; I was at breakfast with my husband, and heard that something was intended. On the same day I expected Generals Burgoyne, Philips, and Frazer to dine with us. I saw a great movement among the troops; my husband told me, it was merely

a reconnoissance, which gave me no concern, as it often happened. I walked out of the house and met several Indians in their war dresses, with guns in their hands. When I asked them where they were going, they cried out, War! War! (meaning that they were going to battle.) This filled me with apprehension, and I had scarcely got home, before I heard reports of cannon and musketry, which grew louder by degrees, till at last the noise became excessive. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of the guests whom I expected, Gen. Frazer was brought in on a litter, mortally wounded. The table which was already set, was instantly removed, and a bed placed in its stead for the wounded General. I sat trembling in the corner; the noise grew louder and the alarm increased; the thought that my husband might perhaps be brought in, wounded in the same way, was terrible to me, and distressed me exceedingly. General Frazer said to the surgeon, "*tell me if my wound is mortal, do not flatter me.*" The ball had passed through his body, and unhappily for the General, he had eaten a very hearty breakfast, by which the stomach was distended, and the ball, as the surgeon said, had passed through it. I heard him often exclaim with a sigh, "OH FATAL AMBITION! POOR GENERAL BURGOYNE! OH MY POOR WIFE!" He was asked if he had any request to make, to which he replied, that "IF GENERAL BURGOYNE WOULD PERMIT IT, HE SHOULD LIKE TO BE BURIED AT 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING. ON THE TOP OF A MOUNTAIN, IN A REDOUBT WHICH HAD BEEN BUILT THERE." I did not know which way to turn, all the other rooms were full of sick. Towards evening I saw my husband coming, when I forgot all my sorrows and thanked God that he was

spared to me. He ate in great haste with me and his aid-de-camp, behind the house. We had been told that we had the advantage of the enemy, but the sorrowful faces I beheld told a different tale, and before my husband went away he took me one side, and said every thing was going very bad, that I must keep myself in readiness to leave the place, but not to mention it to any one. I made the pretence that I would move the next morning into my new house, and had every thing packed up ready.

"Lady H. Ackland had a tent not far from our house. In this she slept, and the rest of the day she was in the camp. All of a sudden, a man came to tell her that her husband was mortally wounded, and taken prisoner. On hearing this, she became very miserable. We comforted her by telling her that the wound was only slight, and at the same time advised her to go over to her husband, to do which she would certainly obtain permission, and then she could attend him herself. She was a charming woman, and very fond of him. I spent much of the night in comforting her, and then went again to my children, whom I had put to bed. I could not go to sleep, as I had General Frazer and all the other wounded gentlemen, in my room, and I was sadly afraid my children would awake, and by their crying disturb the dying man in his last moments, who often addressed me, and apologized "*for the trouble he gave me.*" About 3 o'clock in the morning I was told he could not hold out much longer. I had desired to be informed of the near approach of this sad crisis; and I then wrapped up my children in their clothes, and went with them into the room below. About 8 o'clock in the morning *he died.* After he was laid out, and his corse wrapped in a sheet, we came again in-

to the room, and had this sorrowful sight before us the whole day; and to add to the melancholy scene, almost every moment some officer of my acquaintance was brought in wounded. The cannonade commenced again; a retreat was spoken of, but not the smallest motion made towards it. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, I saw the house which had just been built for me in flames, and the enemy was not far off. We knew that General Burgoyne would not refuse the last request of General Frazer, though by his acceding to it an unnecessary delay was occasioned, by which the inconvenience of the army was much increased. At 6 o'clock the corse was brought out, and we saw all the Generals attend it to the mountain. The chaplain, Mr. Brudenell, performed the funeral service, rendered unusually solemn and awful from its being accompanied by constant peals from the enemy's artillery. Many cannon balls flew close by me, but I had my eyes directed towards the mountain, where my husband was standing, amidst the fire of the enemy, and of course I could not think of my own danger.

"General Gates afterwards said, that if he had known it had been a funeral, he would not have permitted it to be fired on."

About half a mile south of Smith's house, near the river, is the residence of Major Ezra Buell, who was in the army of General Gates, and who has since continued to reside on this interesting spot. Though advanced in years, his memory is still good, and he yearly accompanies strangers in their excursions over the battle ground, pointing out to them the different scites on which the most important events transpired.

SANDY HILL, lies a little east of the usu route from Saratoga Springs to Lake George, b the stranger will be amply repaid for a deviati of a few miles to this interesting village. It situated on the margin of the Hudson river, i mediately above Baker's Falls, about 18 mi from Saratoga Springs. A wooden bridge exten across the river at this place, from which t road leads up a precipitous ascent, on the su mit of which the village is situated. The stree are laid out in the form of a triangle. In t centre is an open area, surrounded by han somely constructed stores and dwellings. T village contains upwards of 90 houses, and abo 400 inhabitants. The courts of the county s held alternately here and at Salem.

GLEN'S FALLS, a village of nearly the sa size of Sandy Hill, is situated 3 miles further the Hudson river, on the direct route to La George. At this place are the celebrated fa from which the village takes its name. These s situated about 1-4 of a mile south of the villa near to a permanent bridge, extending par over the falls, and from which the best view them may be had. The falls are formed by t waters of the Hudson, which flow in one sh over the brink of the precipice, but are imme ately divided by the rocks into four princi channels. The height of the falls is ascertain by measurement, to be 63 feet; though the wa flows in an angular descent of 4 or 500 feet. So rods below the falls, is a long cave in the roc extending from one channel to the other. On walls are inscribed a variety of names of form guests, who have thought proper to pay this c

tomary tribute. The rocks, which are at some seasons covered with water, but at others entirely dry, are chequered by small indentations, and in many places considerable chasms are formed, probably by pebbles kept in motion by the falling water. It is very evident that these falls, like those of Niagara, were once a considerable distance lower down the river—the banks below being composed of shelving rocks, from 30 to 70 feet perpendicular height. On the north side of the river is a navigable feeder, not yet completed, designed to communicate with the Champlain canal. It commences nearly two miles above the falls; and, with the exception of about a quarter of a mile, which appears to have been cut out of a shelving rock, runs along a ravine east of Sandy-Hill; and is to intersect the main canal some distance below. The fall to the northern canal is more than 100 feet, for which it is proposed to use wooden locks. Lumber, of which there are large quantities in the vicinity, will be the principal article to be conveyed therein. It is very probable, however, that not much use will be made of this lateral cut, and that it may not even be completed for the present, should the dam at Fort Edward, across the Hudson, which supplies a feeder, remain permanent.

Conveyances from Sandy Hill, *via* Glen's Falls, to Lake George, may at all times be procured, for the moderate fare of one dollar. From Glen's Falls to the Lake the distance is 9 miles, over an indifferent road, affording little other variety than mountains and forests, with here and there a rustic hamlet. Within 3 1-2 miles of Lake George, on the right hand, and a short distance from the road, is pointed out the rock, at

the foot of which Col. Williams was massacred by the Indians, during the French war. At the distance of 1-2 a mile farther, on the same side of the road, is the "*Bloody Pond*," so called from its waters having been crimonsed with the blood of the slain who fell in its vicinity, during a severe engagament in 1755. It is said, that skulls are found in the neighborhood of this pond, and that numerous others may be taken from the bottom. The waters present a stagnant appearance, and when associated with the idea of their being the receptacle of so many human bones, the sight of them is far from being agreeable. Three miles farther is situated the village of

CALDWELL, on the south western margin of the lake. This village contains a number of neat little buildings, and about 600 inhabitants. The Lake George Coffee-House, kept by Mr. Baird, the proprietor, has recently been fitted up in good style, and can accommodate from 80 to 100 visitants. There are here, also, a post-office, a printing-office, a church, and a court house. The village is bordered on the east by a range of hills, to the highest of which, called Prospect Hill, a road has been made, and though difficult of ascent, the toil is richly compensated in the diversified and extensive prospect afforded from its summit.

LAKE GEORGE,

Is situated but a short day's ride from the villages of Ballston and Saratoga Springs, from whence an excursion to the Lake is almost considered as a matter of course. Indeed, there are

few places where a greater variety of inducements attract the stranger than at Lake George. Besides the interest which is excited from an association of many important historic events, this place is rendered peculiarly interesting from the unrivalled exhibition of the beautiful and romantic scenery presented by the lake and its environs. At the village of Caldwell the lake is about one mile in width, but it generally varies from 3-4 of a mile to 4 miles. The whole length is 36 miles. The waters are discharged into Lake Champlain, at Ticonderoga, by an outlet which, in the distance of 2 miles, falls 180 feet.

Lake George is remarkable for the transparancy of its waters. They are generally very deep, but at an ordinary depth the clean gravelly bottom is distinctly visible. The great variety of excellent fish which are caught here, renders it a favorite resort for those who are fond of angling. The salmon trout is caught in abundance, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds. The lake is interspersed with a great number of small islands, the principal of which, Diamond Island, once containing a military fortification, and Tea Island, on which is a summer-house erected for the amusement of parties of pleasure, are visible from the head of the lake. The whole number of islands is said to equal the number of days in the year.

The scenery on the borders of the lake is generally mountainous. With the exception of some intervals, checkered with fruitful cultivation, the land recedes from the lake with a gentle acclivity, for a few rods, and then, with a bolder ascent, to an elevation of from 500 to 1500 feet. The best view of the lake and its environs is had from

the southern extremity, near the remains of old Fort George, from whence the prospect embraces the village of Caldwell and the numerous little islands rising from the calm bosom of the lake, whose waters are beautifully contrasted with the parallel ridges of craggy mountains, through an extent of nearly 14 miles. Near the southern shore of the lake are the ruins of an old fortification, called

FORT WILLIAM HENRY. Vestiges of the walls and out-works are still to be seen. Previous to its construction, the scite of the fort was occupied by the English army under the command of Sir William Johnson, who was making preparations for an attack upon Crown Point. Before any movement was made by Sir William, the French army, under the command of Baron Dieskau, marched from Ticonderoga for Fort Edward, but afterwards changing his purpose, he was proceeding to the head of the lake, when he unexpectedly fell in with a party of the English, who had been detached by Sir William for the relief of Fort Edward. A severe battle ensued, in which the English were defeated, and compelled hastily to retire from the field They were pursued into their intrenchments by the French army, who commenced a furious assault upon the English camp, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The discomfited Baron, on his retreat from this unsuccessful attack, was a third time engaged by a party of English, who had been despatched from the garrison at Fort Edward, to succour Sir William Johnson, and totally defeated. These three several engagements took place on the same day, the 6th September, 17[illegible] in the vicinity of the Bloody Pond, into wh[illegible]

the bodies of the slain were afterwards thrown. In 1757, Fort William Henry contained a garrison of 3,000 men, under the command of Colonel Munroe. The Marquis de Montcalm, after three attempts to besiege the fort in form, reinforced his army to about 10,000 men, and summoned Col. Munroe to surrender. This summons being refused, Montcalm, after a furious assault, obliged the English to capitulate. The terms of the capitulation, though honorable to the English, were shamefully violated by the Indians attached to the French army, who massacred the whole garrison, except a small remnant, who made their escape to Fort Edward. The fort was razed to the ground by Montcalm, and was never afterwards rebuilt. This spot was the scene of embarkation of General Abercrombie, who, in 1758, descended the lake with an army of $15,000 men, for an attack on Ticonderoga. About 80 rods further south, on a commanding eminence, are situated the vestiges of old

FORT GEORGE. This fort, though not distinguished by any event of importance, yet in connexion with the history of Lake George, imparts an interest which a stranger will readily embrace in a visit to its mouldering ruins. A part of the walls, which were originally built of stone, are still visible, from 30 to 40 feet in height. This fort was the depot for the stores of General Burgoyne, for some time during the revolutionary war.

A new steam-boat, called the Mountaineer, 160 feet in length, has recently been constructed on this lake, for the purpose of plying between Caldwell and Ticonderoga. It leaves Caldwell every morning at 7 o'clock, and arrives at the

north end of the lake about 1 o'clock, P. M. The price of the passage is $2. From the steamboat landing to Ticonderoga is a distance of three miles; for which a conveyance is provided—going and returning for 50 cents each way Refreshments are provided at Pierce's tavern, 1-2 a mile from the landing, after which parties usually proceed to the Fort, and return to Pierce's the same evening, from whence they may take the boat on its return the next day to Caldwell.

The PASSAGE OF LAKE GEORGE, can not fail to impart a great degree of interest even to the most indifferent observer. The lake is interspersed with a great variety of islands, some of which are very small, but yet serve the purpose of diversifying the prospect. The smooth, green surface of the water is strikingly contrasted with the bold and rugged shores of the lake, which vary their distance from 3-4 of a mile to 4 miles in width, and occasionally rise to 1500 feet in height. These circumstances, added to the numerous historical associations which are continually suggested to the mind, and to the animation which a fair day and prosperous passage are calculated to impart, serve to create impressions which must always be remembered with peculiar satisfaction.

Ten miles from Caldwell down the lake are a range of mountains possessed by a celebrated hunter of the name of Phelps, as a "*deer pasture.*" In the spring, when the vegetation of the previous year is sufficiently dry, he sets fire to the mountains. Subsequently green and tender herbs spring forth and induce droves of deer to resort thither in quest of food; by which means the hunter succeeds in killing hundreds annually.

On the opposite side of the lake, at a very considerable elevation, is the residence of a wealthy farmer of Bolton. Two miles further is

TWELVE MILE ISLAND, being that distance from Caldwell. It is of a circular form, of about 20 acres, situated in the centre of the lake, and is elevated 30 or 40 feet above the water. From thence, one mile, on the north west side of the lake, is

TONGUE MOUNTAIN, with *West Bay* on its west side, 1 1-2 mile wide, and extending in a northerly direction 6 miles. What is called the Narrows commence here, and continue for 6 or 7 miles, being 3-4 of a mile wide, and very deep. A line of 500 feet has been used in sounding without reaching bottom.

BLACK MOUNTAIN, 18 miles from the head of the lake, is situated on the east side and has been ascertained by measurement to be 2200 feet in height. Opposite to Black Mountain near the western shore, is Half Way Island. A short distance north of this is some of the finest mountain scenery on the continent. The mountains exhibit an undulating appearance, are thickly studded with pines and furs, and interspersed with deep and almost impenetrable caverns.

SABBATH-DAY POINT, 24 miles from Caldwell, is a projection of the main land into the lake from the west side. It is the place on which the English troops landed on the sabbath during the French war, and is the spot on which a sanguinary battle was fought with the Indians. The English, with no chance of retreat, were all killed. From thence, three miles, is a small island called the Scotch Bonnet. Three miles further on the west shore of the lake is a little hamlet called by

the inhabitants the city of Hague, containing only two or three dwellings, and as many saw mills. The lake is here 4 miles wide, being its greatest width. From this place to

ROGERS' SLIDE is 3 miles. This is celebrated as the spot where Col. Rogers escaped from the Indians during the French war. The descent is an angle of about 25 degrees, over a tolerably smooth rock, 200 feet in height. The Colonel, who had been a great foe to the Indians, was nearly surrounded by them on the top of the mountain, and found no other means of escape than to slide down this precipice. It being winter, and having snow shoes on his feet, he landed safely on the ice. The Indians afterwards saw him; but supposing that no human being could have made the descent, and that he must, of course, be supernatural, they concluded it not only useless, but dangerous to follow him.

ANTHONY'S NOSE, so called from its singular shape, is a high rock, nearly opposite to Roger's Slide. The shores here are bold and contracted, and exhibit massive rocks, which are from 50 to 100 feet in height. From thence to

PRISONER'S ISLAND, is two miles, a spot where prisoners were confined during the French war; and directly west of this is LORD HOWE'S POINT, so called from being the place where Lord Howe landed immediately previous to the battle in which he was killed at Ticonderoga. He was a brother of the late Lord Howe, who commanded the British forces at Philadelphia during the revolutionary war. The water here, from a deep green assumes a lighter colour, owing to a clayey bottom. From thence to the outlet of the lake, which terminates the steam boat pass-

age is one mile. Three miles further, over a circuitous and uneven road, in an easterly direction, are the fort and ruins of

TICONDEROGA. The point projects between the lake on one side, which here suddenly expands to the west, and the creek on the other, which unites the waters of lake George and Champlain, and forms its southern boundary. On the opposite side of the lake, in a south east direction, stands Mount Independence. Mount Defiance, 720 feet in height, is situated across the creek directly west of the Fort. This height was occupied by the artillery of General Burgoyne in 1777, when the Americans were compelled to evacuate Ticonderoga. The fortress of Ticonderoga was first constructed by the French in 1756. The works appear to have been very strong, are elevated about 200 feet above the level of lake Champlain, and many of the walls are still standing. The Magazine is nearly entire It is 35 feet long, 15 feet wide and 8 feet high, constructed under ground, of stone, and arched. A subterranean passage leads from the south west corner of the works to the lake, 20 or 30 rods in length. Through this passage Col. Ethan Allen passed when he took possession of the fort "*in the name of the Great Jehovah, and the Continental Congress.*" The remains of another fortification, built during the revolutionary war, are still to be seen about 60 rods further south on the point, adjoining the lake. The walls next the lake are nearly 60 feet in height.

In 1758 Ticonderoga was attacked by General Abercrombie, who was repulsed with the loss of 2000 men. On the approach of General Amherst, in 1759, it was quietly abandoned by the

French, as was also Crown Point. It continued in the possession of the British until the year 1775, when it was taken by surprise by Col. Allen. On evacuating the fort in 1777, General St. Clair ordered a detachment to accompany the American stores and baggage to Skeensborough, where they were pursued by General Burgoyne and from thence to Fort Ann. At the latter place a smart skirmish ensued between the two parties, in which the British sustained a considerable loss. The main army retired from Ticonderoga to Hubbardton, where a party, consisting of about 1000, under Col. Warner, were overtaken by the British advanced guard, and after a severe action, abandoned the field to superior numbers. From thence they joined General Schuyler at Fort Edward on the 12th July, 1777.

From Ticonderoga, travellers may be conveyed across the lake to Larrabee's, in Shoreham, Vermont, a distance of one mile, where those designing a tour to Montreal and Quebeck, may take passage in the Champlain steam-boat, for St. John's. The boat arrives at Larrabee's towards evening, and the passage from thence to Plattsburgh, with the exception of about 15 miles to Crown Point, is generally in the night. At present the most usual arrangements of the tourist, are, after visiting Lake George and Ticonderoga, and to return to the Springs, from thence to take passage in the regular stage to Schenectady, where he can meet, any day in the week, except Sundays, the line of Post Coaches or Canal Boats, from Albany to Niagara.

SCHENECTADY.

This city is situated on the Mohawk, a broad and beautiful river, which forms its northern

boundary. It was burnt by the Indians in 1690 and suffered a considerable conflagration in 1819, since which event the antique appearance of the city has been much improved by the introduction of modern architecture. The principal Hotel is Mr. Givens', in the south east part of the city and within a few rods of the Erie canal. The building is constructed of brick, 50 feet front and with its wing, 2 stories high, exclusive of the basement story, extends back 150 feet. The main building is 3 stories in height, besides an attic story, containing an apartment for a billiard room. From this elevated spot a view may be had of the city and its environs, of the Mohawk, and of the canal for some distance, and of the rich and variegated landscape which spreads on the south and west of the city. The Hotel can accommodate 130 guests. It is furnished throughout in a very superior style, and guests receive every attention and accommodation that can contribute to their convenience and amusement. Union College is built on an eminence, which overlooks the city and the Mohawk for a number of miles. The college consists at present of two brick edifices, but the plan includes a chapel and other buildings hereafter to be erected, in the rear, and between those already constructed. At this institution about 200 students are educated annually. The expense per annum is $130. In numbers and respectability Union College will soon rival the most favoured seminaries in our country. An elegant bridge has been constructed across the Mohawk, at the west end of the city. This bridge is 997 feet in length, and is passed by the stage on its route to Utica.

Daily post coaches, connected with the western line of stages, leave Schenectady every morning and arrive at Utica the same day. The regular fare through to Niagara is 4 cents per mile. Application for seats in the mail coach must be made at *Givens'* Hotel, where conveyances are also engaged in the canal packet boats. By the present arrangement, boats leave Schenectady, Utica, Weed's Basin, Rochester and Lockport every evening, running through each way in four days; though it is contemplated to run morning boats from the same places in the course of the season. The price of conveyance in the packet boats, including board, is 4 cents per mile. Way passengers, 3 cents per mile, exclusive of board, and 37 1-2 cents for dinner, 25 cents for breakfast or supper, and 12 1-2 for lodging. The boats arrive at Lockport sufficiently early on the fourth day to enable passengers to reach Buffalo the same evening in the stage. Stages are also provided to convey passengers from Albany to Schenectady on the arrival of the steam boats from New-York—from Schenectady to Albany on the arrival of the packet boat from Utica—between Buffalo and Lockport, and from Rochester, Weed's Basin, and all the principal villages on the canal, to those on the stage roads, off from it.

THE STAGE ROUTE

From Schenectady to Utica, lies principally along the banks of the Mohawk, and but a short distance from the canal. The road is generally good, though frequently interrupted by abrupt hills and narrow defiles. The fatigue of travelling, however, is much relieved by the

flourishing settlements, rich cultivation, and romantick scenery alternately presented along the vale of the Mohawk. Numerous little villages occur on the road, at which the stages are obliged to stop for the purpose of exchanging mails at the several post offices. From Utica westward the road passes through a rich country, watered by innumerable streams and lakes, and containing many beautiful and thriving villages. Of many of these villages, however, a prospect cannot be had by those who take passage on the canal, some of them being 8 miles distant. It is for this reason that tourists generally prefer a canal passage going, and a return by the stage road. The number of stages, however, connected with the packet boats, through the whole line of the canal, will enable passengers, if they choose, to communicate with the principal villages with little trouble, and without much delay.

AMSTERDAM is 15 miles west of Schenectady. It is situated on the Mohawk turnpike, near the river. It has a post office, a church, and about 50 dwellings and stores. A bridge crosses the Mohawk at this place. The canal with its embankments made up from the river for 5 or 6 miles in extent, is opposite the village, on the south side of the Mohawk. From thence to Caughnawaga, a post village, situated on the river, is 10 miles; thence to Palatine Bridge, 12 miles; thence to Palatine village, 5 miles; thence to Manheim, 14 miles; thence 2 miles to the village of

LITTLE FALLS. This place takes its name from a cataract in the vicinity, which, in size, is much inferior to the celebrated Cahoes, and has, therefore, been denominated the Little Falls of the Mohawk. A continuation of the chain of Catsbergs crosses the river at this place, and forms a rough bed for the waters of the cataract, which pour over the rocky fragments in the wildest confusion. Approaching from the southeast, a lofty ridge of mountains, frowning in grandeur on either side, conceals the course of the river and the falls, whose vicinity is announced only by the distant din and foam of its waters. About 1-2 a mile from the village the road turns suddenly to the left, presenting a view of the falls tumbling with irresistible violence over a gradual rocky descent of about 80 rods. At the termination of the ascent is situated the village, containing about 50 houses and 500 inhabitants. A little cluster of buildings, rising between the rushing waters of the Mohawk on the one hand, and the rugged cliffs and eminences on the other; the smooth current of the stream above gently gliding to the tumultuous scene below, and beyond the distant vale of the Mohawk diversified with fields, orchards, meadows, and farm houses, all contribute to set off the romantick appearance for which this place is so justly celebrated. This village derives most of its importance from the facilities for trade and commerce afforded by means of the Mohawk river and the Erie canal. Boats were formerly transported around the falls by means of a canal on the north side of the river. This old canal contains 8 locks and is now connected with the Erie canal, on the south side of the

river, by means of an aqueduct 184 feet in length. The descent of the Erie canal here, in the distance of one mile, is 40 feet, which is passed by 5 locks.

The road, after leaving Little Falls, follows the bank of the river, in full view of the rich alluvial vale, called the Herkimer and German Flats. This region, now glowing in all the beauty of successful cultivation, was once the theatre of the most sanguinary warfare. During the French and revolutionary wars, it was the scene of many barbarous incursions of the whites as well as savages. It was invaded by the French after the capture of Fort Oswego, in 1756, and in 1757 the settlements were desolated by fire and sword. In the centre of these flats is situated the village of

HERKIMER, 7 miles from Little Falls. This village, as well as that of Little Falls, forms a part of the town of Herkimer, which extends along the banks of the Mohawk about 15 miles. West Canada Creek enters the river about half a mile east of the village, and is passed near its mouth by a well constructed bridge. The village is principally built on two parallel streets. It contains about 100 houses, and not less than 800 inhabitants. Every appearance indicates a thriving and prosperous village. Between Herkimer and Utica is the small and unimportant village of Schuyler, about 6 miles from the former and 8 from the latter place. The country after leaving Herkimer is quite level, and remarkably fertile, though not in a high state of cultivation. The several stages and distances from Albany to Utica are as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Schenectady,	15	Manheim,	1
Amsterdam,	15	Little Falls,	2
Caughnawaga,	10	Herkimer,	7
Palatine Bridge,	12	Schuyler,	6
Palatine Village,	5	Utica,	8

UTICA.

This flourishing village stands on the south bank of the Mohawk, on the scite of old Fort Schuyler, 96 miles from Albany, and 13 from Rome, anciently Fort Stanwix. It was first incorporated in 1798, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. From its situation, it commands the land and water communication between the fertile district of the north and west, and the city of Albany, and must eventually hold the second rank in commercial importance in the state. Its population already amounts to about 4000. The village contains two banks and a variety of manufacturing establishments. The court house for the county of Oneida is located here, and by a recent act of the legislature, the August term of the Supreme Court, which was formerly holden in the city of Albany, is removed to Utica. Many of the buildings are consructed of brick, and in a style of elegance and taste, worthy of the first inland town in the state. Utica forms a central point, for stages, which arrive daily from various parts of the state. At the principal Hotel, it is not unusual to witness the arrival of from 8 to 12 stages the same day. The Erie canal which passes through this place, imparts to it no incor sideruble degree of importance in point of tra

same arrangement in relation to the arrival leparture of the Packet Boats exists here, as henectady. They leave Utica every eve- on the arrival of the Schenectady boat.— es also leave Utica for Niagara, every morn- t 3 o'clock. Four miles from Utica on the ern turnpike, is situated

EW-HARTFORD, a village containing about vellings and stores, three churches, besides nber of mills and manufactories, located on adaquada Creek. The land between Utica New-Hartford is level, and of an excellent ty, and resembles, with its neat and regular eures, an extensive and highly cultivated n. There are, in the vicinity, many coun- esidences, constructed and improved with a taste and elegance.

INTON VILLAGE, four miles from New- ford, contains Hamilton College, an institu- of much promise. It is built of stone, 50 feet, and is 4 stories high. It stands on a anding eminence, overlooking the village, ffording a prospect of the adjacent country me miles.

RNON, is a handsome flourishing town, of magnitude, 17 miles west of Utica. It ins 2 churches, a number of mills, and a factory. The *Oneida Castle* is in this town, ed on the Oneida Creek, 5 miles west of the e, where is a considerable settlement, pos- l by the Oneida and Tuscarora Indians. number in 1823, was 1144. They still the customs and dress peculiar to their

tribes. In the summer they are employed principally in cultivatien. In the fall it is their practice to repair in numbers to the hunting grounds, in the north part of the state, from whence they return with their booty in the latter part of winter. This tribe entered the service of the state, as volunteers, during the last war.

CHITENINGO VILLAGE, 4 miles from the Oneida settlement, is situated on a creek of the same name, which flows through a narrow marshy valley. There are very steep hills on each side of the village. Carey's Hotel, in this place, is one of the largest in the western district. 12 miles further is

MANLIUS, an incorporated village, situated on Limestone Creek. *Green Pond*, in this vicinity, is worthy of notice. The water is 200 feet deep, and of a deep green colour, emitting a strong smell of sulphur. The surface of the pond is between 100 and 200 feet below the level of its shores, which are precipitous and rocky. There are also, in the vicinity, 2 considerable falls, the principal of which is 100 feet in height.

ONONDAGA HOLLOW, is situated 10 miles from Manlius, in a large valley of excellent land. The hills, on each side of the valley, rise to upwards of 400 feet in height. On the west hill, about one mile from the village, is the court-house of the county, and a little settlement, consisting of 40 or 50 dwellings and stores. On the east hill, at an elevation of 150 feet, is the State Armory, which is built of stone. It is situated on a ridge of land running directly up the main

hill, and has in front a beautiful green, through the centre of which is a gravel foot walk, leading to the building. Both of the villages are located in a remarkably fertile and rich country, and have every appearance of wealthy, industrious and prosperous settlements.

AUBURN, is situated at the head of the Owasco Lake, 24 miles from Onondaga, and 170 from Albany. This village owes much of its importance to the numerous mills and manufactories, for which its location is extremely eligible. It contains about 250 houses, and about 1500 inhabitants. Amongst other public buildings there are a court-house and gaol, and a prison erected for convicts at the expense of the state. There has also been recently established at Auburn, a Theological Seminary. This institution is patronized exclusively by the Presbyterian denomination, and is at present the only one of the kind in the state. Many circumstances combine to render this place an agreeable residence to the man of taste or business. The village is handsomely built, and increases annually in population and business. It is situated 7 miles from *Weed's Port*, the place on the canal where the packet boats from Utica and Rochester daily exchange passengers.

After leaving Auburn, the country is more open, and under a good state of cultivation. Well finished houses and thriving villages appear continually. The villages at the heads of the several lakes, are all prosperous, cheerful, and generally beautiful. Of these, however, the palm must be conceded to

CANANDAIGUA. This village
the outlet of the lake from whi
name, on a gentle ascent from the
it commands a fine view, at the di
mile. The principal street exten
length, and is handsomely d
trees, through which appear
painted dwellings, ornamented
blinds. In an open square, in th
village, is the court house and cler
county. In the vicinity are a nur
villas, surrounded with smiling g
chards of various kinds of fruit, w
view of the lake stretching far to t
tifully set off the scene of enc
beauty and variety of natural sc
taste and elegance of its edifices, f
compare with Canandaigua. Th
uated 208 miles from Albany—fi
—from Buffalo, 88—from Niag
About 9 miles from Canandaigua,
terly direction, has been recen
what is called the Burning Sprin
issues from the sides of a deep r
hibits, on its surface, a bright re
on the application of wood, or oth
substance, produces an immedia
spring is of the ordinary temper
no peculiar taste or smell The
this vicinity, a number of sulphur

From Canandaigua a stage is fr
directly to Buffalo, and from then
but the north, or ridge road, is ge
red, the country being more inte
road in a much better state of rep
route, after a distance of some m

course of the Genesee River, to within 4 miles of its discharge into Lake Ontario. This river takes its rise in Pennsylvania, and after a course of about 125 miles, through the western part of this state; empties into Lake Ontario at the village of Charlotte. Within a few miles of its mouth are three considerable falls. The first is in height about 96 feet; the second 25; and the third 80. At the head of the first, stands the flourishing village of

ROCHESTER. This place is much celebrated for its mills and manufactories. It is situated on the west bank of the Genesee River, which at this place is 50 yards wide, and is crossed by a bridge about 50 feet in height. From a complete wilderness, this thriving village has been redeemed, in the comparatively short period of 15 years. Its situation in the immediate vicinity of the canal, connected with the many natural advantages which it enjoys for trade and manufactures, destines it to become one of the most important places in the interior of the state. The present population of Rochester is 4000. The Erie canal strikes the river at the south end of the village, and after following its eastern bank for a half mile, enters the village by a stone aqueduct. This aqueduct is constructed of red free stone, 750 feet long, having 9 arches of 50 feet chord each. It is supplied by a navigable feeder, 2 miles in length, through which boats from the canal may enter the Genesee, and ascend the river from 70 to 90 miles. About 2 miles below Rochester, at the third falls, is situated the village of

CARTHAGE. This village derived its consequence from an elegant bridge, which, during its existence, formed the most eligible route to the western part of the state. The bridge was erected across the river just below the basin of the falls. It consisted of a single arch, whose chord measured 300 feet. The distance from the centre to the river was 250 feet. This stupendous fabric stood a short time after its construction, and at length fell under the pressure of its own weight. Since then Carthage has been principally deserted.

From Rochester to Lewiston, the route is on what is called the ridge road, or alluvial way. This ridge extends along the south shore of Lake Ontario, from the Genesee River to Niagara River, a distance of about 80 miles. The road is handsomely arched in the centre, and is generally from 4 to 8 rods wide. In some places it is elevated 120 or 130 feet above the level of the lake, from which it is distant from 6 to 10 miles. The first 40 miles of this natural highway is unusually level, and, with some intermissions, bordered by a line of cultivation. The remaining distance to Lewiston is broken, for a considerable extent, by log roads or causeways, bordered by impervious forests, occasionally relieved by the temporary huts of the recent settlers.

LEWISTON, is situated on the east bank of the Niagara River, opposite Queenston in Canada. The navigation from Lake Ontario terminates at this place, from whence a portage extends to Fort Schlosser, a distance of about 8 miles. Every appearance confirms the supposition, that at this place the falls once poured their immense volumes of water, but by a constant abrasion of

the cataract have receded to their present position, 7 miles distant. Before reaching Niagara, the attention of the traveller is arrested by a chasm in the rocks, called the Devil's Hole, in which the waters are in a constant whirl, in a circular space of about 1200 feet circumference. In this vicinity the banks of the river are nearly 300 feet in height.

The following are the distances from Utica to Niagara, on the stage road :

	Miles.		*Miles.*
New Hartford,	4	Victor,	10
Clinton Village,	4	Pittsford,	10
Vernon,	9	Rochester,	8
Chitteningo V.	9	Greece,	5
Manlius,	16	Parma,	6
Onondaga,	10	Clarkson,	7
Marcellus,	10	Sandy-Creek,	7
Skeneateles,	5	Gaines,	8
Auburn,	9	Oak Orchard,	7
Cayuga Bridge,	9	Hartland,	14
Geneva,	13	Lewiston,	11
Canandaigua,	16	Niagara Falls,	7

From Schenectady, the stage route to Niagara is preferred by many; and considering the infancy of the canal, and the consequent want of improvement along a great portion of it, the stage route has many inducements in which the canal route cannot participate. And yet, the tourist will seldom be willing to forego the pleasure of testing by experiment the practicability of a project so justly celebrated as the

ERIE CANAL.

This magnificent structure was commenced under the patronage of the state, on the 4th of

July, 1817; and although but 7 years have since elapsed, an entire inland navigation connecting the waters of Erie and the Hudson has been nearly accomplished at an expense of less than seven millions of dollars, a sum trivial in comparison with the immense advantage derived to the state from such communication. The canal, beginning at Albany on the Hudson, passes up the west bank of that river nearly to the mouth of the Mohawk; thence along the bank of the Mohawk, to Schenectady, crossing the river twice by 2 aqueducts. From Schenectady it follows the south bank of the Mokawk until it reaches Rome. In some places it encroaches so near as to require embankments made up from the river to support it. An embankment of this description at Amsterdam village is 5 or 6 miles in extent. What is called the long level, being a distance of 69 1-2 miles without an intervening lock, commences in the town of Frankfort about 3 miles east of Utica, and terminates 3-4 of a mile east from Syracuse, from whence is a side cut to Salina 1 1-4 mile; from thence the route proceeds 35 miles to Montezuma, situated on the east border of the Cayuga marshes, 3 miles in extent, over which to the great embankment, 72 feet in height and near 2 miles in length, is a distance of 52 miles; thence 8 1-2 miles to the commencement of the Genesee level extending westward, to Lockport, nearly parallel with the ridge road, 65 miles. 7 miles from thence to Pendleton village the canal enters Tonnewanta Creek, which it follows 12 miles, and thence following the east side of the Niagara river, communicates with lake Erie at Buffalo. The whole line of the canal from Albany to Buffalo is 360 miles in length. It is 40 feet wide at the top and 28 feet wide at

the bottom. The water flows at the depth of 4 feet in a moderate descent of ½ an inch in a mile. The tow path is elevated about 4 feet from the surface of the water, and is 10 feet wide. The whole length of the canal includes 83 locks and 18 aqueducts of various extent. The locks are constructed in the most durable manner of stone laid in water lime, and are 90 feet in length and 15 feet in width. The principal aqueducts are those crossing the Genesee river at Rochester, 750 feet in length; and two crossing the Mohawk river near Alexander's bridge, one of which latter aqueducts is 748 feet and the other 1188 feet in length. The whole workmanship evinces a degree of beauty and proportion consistent with the greatest strength. In many places the sides of the canal are either paved with small stone or covered with thick grass, designed to prevent the crumbling of the soil by the motion of the water. To the main canal are a number of side cuts or lateral canals; one opposite Troy connecting with the Hudson, one at Syracuse a mile and a half in length to Salina, one at Orville, one at Chitteningo, and one at Rochester of two miles in length, which serves the double purpose of a navigable feeder, and a mean of communication for boats between the canal and the Genesee river. It is highly probable that these lateral cuts will increase in ratio with the enterprize of the numerous adjacent villages scattered along the line of the main canal. Measures have already been taken to connect, by means of a canal, the Seneca Lake and the Chemung or Tioga branch of the Susquehannah, between which is a distance of about 20 miles. In addition to this it is also proposed, to connect the Erie canal at

Montezuma with the foot of the Cayuga Lake, a distance of 5 miles, and from thence to extend a canal to the Seneca Lake at Geneva, a distance of 15 miles. From these and various other improvements which public enterprize has already suggested, the state of New-York is destined to reap a full harvest of prosperity. If her national glory has already dawned with so much lustre, what will be its meridian splendor—when her magnificent improvements, uniting with her own the navigable waters of her sister states, shall serve as so many ligaments to bind the confederacy in the indissoluble bonds of friendship and interest.

The debt contracted for the Champlain and Erie canals, amounted on the 1st January, 1825, to $7,467,770,99, the annual interest of which, at 5 and 6 per cent. amounts to $375,823,55. To the payment of this interest is appropriated the duties on salt, amounting during the last year to $100,000, with other sources of income belonging to the canal fund. The revenue from the tolls of both canals, produced in the year 1824, the sum of $310,000, which will probably be more than doubled the present year. It is estimated that 10,000 boats have passed at the junction of the Erie and Champlain canals during the last season.

CANAL PASSAGE.

Of the sources of gratification to the tourist, during the canal passage, that of novelty is perhaps the greatest. To the man of pleasure, it will be considered, perhaps, too little diversified with incident to be repeated; but to the man of business this objection will probably yield to the

united considerations of the convenience, safety, and rapidity of this mode of conveyance. The passage boats are generally constructed 80 feet in length and 14 feet in width, and draw from 1 to 2 feet of water. The cabin occupies the whole length of the deck, excepting about 8 or 10 feet reserved at one end for the cook, and 4 or 6 feet at the other end for the pilot. The intermediate space is occupied as a cabin, constructed from the deck into a room 8 feet in height, with single births on each side, and calculated to accommodate 30 persons. A portion of the cabin, separated by folding doors, is set apart for female passengers. The furniture and accommodations are not inferior to those of the boats on the Hudson, and the greatest inconvenience is the want of sufficient room. especially when the boat contains a full complement of passengers. In such an event, resort is necessarily had to the upper deck, where, by the by, without the utmost caution, there is much danger of injury in passing the bridges which are constructed over the canal, and occur in almost every mile, and not unfrequently every half mile.

The packet boats are drawn by three horses, one before the other, and move day and night, at the rate of 4 miles an hour. Relays are furnished every 8 or 10 miles. Boats with commodities proceed at the rate 55 miles in 24 hours; and boats with passengers 96 miles in the same time.

The several places and distances, as they occur on the canal route from Schenectady to Buffalo, are as follows:

	Miles.		M
Rotterdam Flats,	3	Geddes V.	
Florida,	12	Canton V.	
Amsterdam V.	3	Jordan V.	
Schoharie Creek,	5	Weed's Basin,	
Caughnawaga,	5	Bucksville,	
Canajoharie V.	12	Montezuma,	
Fort Plain V.	5	Clyde V.	
Danube,	9	Lyons V.	
Little Falls V.	6	Newark V.	
German Flats,	2	Palmyra V.	
Fort Herkimer,	3	Pittsford V.	
Herkimer V.	2	Brighton V.	
Frankfort V.	4	Rochester,	
Utica V.	10	King's Basin,	
Whitesborough V.	4	Bates V.	
Oriskany V.	3	Brockport,	
Rome V.	8	Holley V.	
Canastota V.	21	Newport V.	
New Boston V.	4	Lockport,	
Chitteningo,	4	Pendleton V.	
Manlius Landing,	8	Black Rock V.	
Syracuse V.	9	Buffalo,	

BUFFALO, is situated at the outlet of] Erie. It is a beautiful and thriving village with the advantages of both a natural and ficial navigation, it is destined to become o the most important places in the state. Its sent population is 2000. Two miles and a from Buffalo, on the Niagara River, is sitt the flourishing village of

BLACK ROCK. This place contains a nu of brick and stone buildings, and enjoys th vantage of a good harbor. The canal touc

Black Rock, and will doubtless contribute largely to its future growth and prosperity. On the opposite side of the river from this place are Fort Erie and the small village of Waterloo, to which is a ferry on the main road to the Falls, on the Canada side. The scenery along the Niagara is not exceeded in any part of the western district, and is unrivalled for its grandeur and magnificence.

From Buffalo to Lewiston there are regular stages twice each day. Fare, 4 cents per mile, on each side of the river. The intervening stages and distances are as follows:

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Black Rock,	2 1-2	Whitney's, at the Falls,	1-2
Tonnewanta Creek,	10	Lewiston,	7 1-2
Schlosser,	6	Fort Niagara,	7
Manchester,	2		

On the Canada side:

Black Rock,	2 1-2	Forsyth's at the Falls,	3
Ferry to Waterloo,	1	Queenston,	7
Palmer's	6	Ferry to Lewiston,	1
Chippewa,	9		

NIAGARA FALLS,

Are situated on the Niagara River, which unites the waters of Lake Erie and the upper lakes with Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. The river is 35 miles in length, and from 1-2 mile to 6 or 7 in width. The banks of the river vary in their height above the Falls, from 4 to 100 feet. Immediately below the Falls the precipice is not less than 300 feet, and from thence to Lake Ontario gradually diminishes to the height of 25 or 30 feet. The Niagara River con-

tains a number of islands, the principal of whic
is Grand Island, which was ceded to the state
New-York by the Seneca Nation of Indians, i
1815. For the grant the state paid $1000 dow
and secured an annuity of $500. This island
12 miles long, and from 2 to 7 broad. Conside
able improvements are making by the settle
whose numbers consist of about 150 familie
collected from the Canadas as well as from th
state.

The Falls are situated below Grand Islan
about 20 miles distant from Lake Erie, and
from Lake Ontario. At Chippewa Creek, 2 1
miles above the Falls, the width of the river
nearly 2 miles; and its current extremely rapi
From thence to the Falls it gradually narrows
about 1 mile in width. The descent of the ri
ids has been estimated at 58 feet. The cou
of the river above the Falls is almost westw
and below it turns abruptly to the north east,
flows about a mile and a half, when it assu
a northern direction to Lake Ontario. The
aract pours over a summit in the form of a
cent, extending some distance up the st
The sheet of water is separated by Goat
leaving the grand fall on the Canada side
600 yards wide, and the high fall on the
can side, about 300. Between Goat Isl
the American shore, is another small
about 20 yards in width, which leaves
sheet of water on the east of Goat Islan
8 or 10 yards broad. The fall on the
side drops almost perpendicularly to th
of 164 feet. The grand or horse-sh
the Canada side, descends to the rive
the form of a curve, about 150 feet

about 50 feet from the base. The whole height, including the descent of the rapids above, is 208 feet.

Safe and convenient stair ways have been constructed on each side of the river, leading down to the margin of the stream at the foot of the Falls. There is also a fine bridge erected from the shore to Goat Island, where perhaps the most eligible view may be had of the rapids, falls, and surrounding scenery. The view from the table rock, on the Canada side, has been generally considered preferable; but this point must be decided by the different tastes of visitors The table rock projects about 50 feet, and between it and the Falls an irregular arch is formed, which extends under the pitch, almost without interruption, to the Island. The passage to this rock was recently obstructed by the fall of a fragment of the precipice, about 20 feet in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth. This was erroneously supposed to be a part of the table rock. It has, however, been lately removed, and a more convenient passage formed to this celebrated spot, by the construction of a stair way.

The emotions of grandeur that fill the mind, on beholding this greatest of the wonders of nature, can scarcely be felt from any effort of description. You must behold at one view, "the lofty banks and immense woods which environ this stupendous scene—the irresistible force, the rapidity of motion displayed by the rolling clouds of foam—the uncommon brilliancy and variety of colours and of shades—the ceaseless intumescence and swift agitation of the dashing waves below—the solemn and tremendous noise, with the volumes of vapour darting upward into the air,

which the simultaneous report and smoke of a thousand cannon could scarcely equal"—before the mind can feel the real grandeur inspired by this truly magnificent and sublime prospect.

The Niagara river forms a part of the boundary line between the Canadas and the United States. It has consequently been the scene of many military operations, at the different periods when national differences demanded an appeal to arms. As early as 1679, a military post was established at Fort Niagara. In 1725, a regular fortress was built by the French, which afterwards passed into the hands of the British, and in 1796 was surrendered to the United States. The frontier was the theatre of many important events during the late war. The battle of Queenston, in which the British General Brock was mortally wounded, took place on the 12th of October, 1812, and the burning of the villages of Newark, Buffalo and Black Rock, in December, 1813.

The *Battle of Chippewa* was fought on the 5th of July, 1814, and has been described as one of the most brilliant spectacles that could well be conceived. "The day (says a writer) was clear and bright; and the plain such as might have been selected for a parade or a tournament; the troops on both sides, though not numerous, admirably disciplined; the generals leading on their columns in person; the glitter of the arms in the sun; and the precision and distinctness of every movement; were all calculated to carry the mind back to the scenes of ancient story or poetry—to the plains of Latium or of Troy, and all those recollections which fill the imagination with images of personal heroism and romantic valour."

The *Battle of Bridgwater*, which was fought n the 25th of the same month, near the mighty ataract of Niagara, and within the sound of its unders, was, in proportion to the numbers en-aged, the most sanguinary, and decidedly the est fought of any action which ever took place n the American continent. The following let-er, written by a surgeon of one of the regiments, ne day after the engagement, contains many in-iresting particulars:

"In the afternoon the enemy advanced towards Chippewa with a powerful force. At 6 o'clock General Scott was ordered to advance with his brigade and attack them. He was soon rein-orced by General Ripley's brigade; they met he enemy below the falls. They had selected their ground for the night, intending to attack our camp before day-light. The action began ust before 7, and an uninterrupted stream of musketry continued till half past 8, when here was some cessation, the British falling back. t soon began again with some artillery, which, vith slight interruptions, continued till half past 10, when there was a charge, and a tremendous tream of fire closed the conflict. Both armies ought with a desperation bordering on madness; neither would yield the palm, but each retired a short distance, wearied out with fatigue. Such a constant and destructive fire was never before sustained by American troops without falling back.

"The enemy had collected their whole force in the peninsula, and were reinforced by troops from Lord Wellington's army, just landed from Kingston. For two hours the two hostile lines

were within 20 yards of each other, and so frequently intermingled, that often an officer would order an enemy's platoon. The moon shone bright; but part of our men being dressed like the G'engarian regiment caused the deception. They frequently charged, and were as often driven back. Our regiment, under Colonel Miller, was ordered to storm the British battery. We charged, and took every piece of the enemy's cannon. We kept possession of the ground and cannon until 12 o'clock at night, when we all fell back more than two miles. This was done to secure our camp, which might otherwise have been attacked in the rear. Our horses being most of them killed, and there being no ropes to the pieces, we got off but two or three. The men were so excessively fatigued they could not drag them. We lost one howitzer, the horses being on full gallop toward the enemy to attack them, the riders were shot off and the horses ran through the enemy's line. We lost one piece of cannon, which was too much advanced, every man being shot that had charge of it, but two. Several of our caissons were blown up by their rockets, which did some injury, and deprived our cannon of ammunition. The lines were so near that cannon could not be used with advantage"

The British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 878; and the American loss 866.

THE STEAM BOAT ON LAKE ONTARIO,

Leaves Lewiston regularly once a week for Ogdensburgh, touching at Genesee river, and Sacket's Harbour. The fare is the same both ways. From Lewiston to Genesee river it is $3, from thence to Sackets Harbour $5, thence to Ogdensburgh $5.

LAKE ONTARIO.

This lake is in length 171 miles, and in circumference 467. In many places its depth has not been ascertained. In the middle a line of 350 fathoms has been let down without finding bottom. Of the many islands which this lake contains, the principal is Grand Isle, opposite to Kingston. At this place the lake is about 10 miles in width, and from thence it gradually contracts until it reaches Brockville, a distance of about 50 miles, where its width is not over 2 miles. About 40 miles of this distance is filled with a continued cluster of small islands, which from their number have been distinguished by the name of the Thousand Islands.

Though inferiour in its extent to the remaining four great western lakes, Ontario is far from being the least interesting. The north east shore of the lake consists principally of low land, and is in many places marshy. On the north and north-west it is more elevated, and gradually subsides towards the south. The margin of the lake is generally bordered by thick forests, thro' which are occasionally seen little settlements surrounded with rich fields of cultivation, terminated by lofty ridges of land here and there assuming the character of mountains. Some of the highest elevations of land are the cliffs of Toronto, the Devil's Nose, and the Fifty Mile Hill. The principal rivers which empty into the lake on the south, are the Genesee and Oswego. At the mouth of the latter is situated a small village and a fort, of the same name. York, Kingston and Sackets Harbour, all situated on the borders of

the lake, are well known in connexion with the history of the late war.

OGDENSBURGH, which terminates the passage of the steam boat, is situated on the east side of the Oswegatche river, at its confluence with the St. Lawrence. This is a thriving little village, containing about 100 houses, including the court-house of the county. Its population is not less than 600. A military fortification, consisting of two stone buildings and a number of wooden barracks, was formerly erected here by the British government, but was ceded to the United States in 1796.

A regular stage leaves Ogdensburgh every Saturday morning, and arrives at Plattsburgh on Monday, in time for the steam boat to Whitehall. It leaves Plattsburgh for Ogdensburgh every Wednnsday, at 7 A. M. Stages also arrive and depart every week, to and from Montreal Passage boats, also, leave Ogdensburgh about every day, and descend the river as far as La Chine 7 miles above Montreal, in 3 days. The boat are usually furnished with every necessary implement for their good management, and with skilful pilots. The latter are more particularly requisite, as the current of the St. Lawrence i generally very rapid, and obstructed by numer ous shoals and islands, which by an inexperience navigator could not without difficulty be avoided The principal rapids are three in number—th Longue Sault, the Rapids of the Cedars, and th Cascades of St. Louis. The first of these i 9 miles in length, and is usually passed in 2 minutes, which is at the rate of 27 miles an hou The Rapids of the Cedars terminate about

3 miles from the cascades which, after a broken course of about 2 miles, pour their foaming waters into Lake St. Louis. Lake St. Francis, on the St. Lawrence, is 25 miles long, and its greatest breadth 15. The borders of the lake are so low that they can scarcely be distinguished in passing along its centre. At the northern extremity of Lake St. Francis, on its south side, is situated the village of St. Regis, through which passes the boundary line between the Canadas and the United States.

The banks of the St. Lawrence exhibit a country remarkably fertile, and in many places under good cultivation.

The first settlements in this region commenced in 1783, and though scarcely 40 years have elapsed, it now exhibits many of the embellishments incident to a numerous population and successful improvements. The perpetual varying scenery along its banks, occasionally diversified with smiling fields and flourishing villages, together with the islands and rapids of the St. Lawrence, present a succession of novelties with which the traveller cannot fail to be gratified.

From Lewiston to Montreal is 385 miles, and the intervening distances are estimated as follows:

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Fort Niagara,	7	Ogdensburgh,	12
Genesee River,	74	Gallop Islands,	5
Great Sodus Bay,	35	Hamilton,	19
Oswego River,	28	St. Regis,	35
Sacket's Harbor,	40	La Chine,	53
Cape Vincent,	20	Montreal,	7
Morristown,	50		

MONTREAL,

Is situated on the south side of the island of the same name, 131 miles from Ogdensburgh, and 170 from Quebec. The length of the island is 30 miles, its mean breadth 7, and its circumference about 70. The city extends along the St. Lawrence, about 2 miles in length, and half a mile in width. The buildings are mostly constructed of stone, and arranged on regularly disposed but narrow streets. A stone wall formerly encircled the city which, by the sanction of the government, was some years ago totally demolished. Montreal is divided into the upper and lower towns. The latter of these contains the Hotel Dieu, founded in 1644, and under a superior and thirty nuns, whose occupation is to administer relief to the sick, who are received into that hospital. The French government formerly contributed to the support of this institution. But since the revolution, which occasioned the loss of its principal funds, then vested in Paris its resources have been confined to the avails of some property in land. The upper town contains the Cathedral, the English Church, the Seminary, the Convent of Recollects, and that of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The general hospital or convent of the Grey Sisters, is situated on the banks of the St Lawrence, a little distance from the town, from which it is separated by a small rivulet. This institution was established in 1753 and is under the management of a superior and nineteen nuns.

The prevailing religion here, as well as at Quebec, is the Roman Catholic. The clergy derive a revenue from grants of land made to them under the ancient regime, and fromcon tri-

butions ordained by the church. Besides these, a principal source of revenue is from the fines for alienation, which amount to about 8 per cent. paid by the purchaser of real estate, every time the same is sold, and which extends to sales of all real estates, in the seigniory or island of Montreal.

The city, including its suburbs, contains 25,000 inhabitants.

The mountain of Montreal, from which the city takes its name, rises about 2 1-2 miles distant. It is elevated 700 feet above the level of the river, and extends from north to south 2 miles. This spot has already been selected for the residence of some private gentlemen, whose elegant white mansions appear beautiful in contrast with the surrounding foliage. The island of St. Helena, immediately opposite the city, is a delightful little spot, from whence is had a fine view of Montreal, with its lofty mountain in the back ground, the settlements of Longueil, St. Lambert and La Prairie de la Madalene. on the eastern side of the river, and the waters of the St. Lawrence, dashing over the rocks of La Chine, and sweeping their course around a variety of islands.

The St. Lawrence, from Montreal to Quebec, is navigated by a number of steam boats, all of which possess every necessary accommodation to render the passage pleasant. The finest boat in the line is said to be the Lady Sherbrook, which is much the largest, and of about 800 tons burthen. A journey to Quebec and back again, which 6 or 8 years since was the labour of some weeks, may now be accomplished, by means of the steam boats, in less than 4 days. The dis-

tance between the two cities is 170 miles. For five miles from Montreal stands the town of

WILLIAM HENRY, on the scite of an old fo built in 1665, on the right bank of the riv Sorel, at its confluence with the St. Lawrenc The present town was commenced in 1785. It regularly laid out with streets, crossing each ot er at right angles, leaving a space in the cent about 500 feet square. The number of dwe lings does not exceed 200. Its population about 1500. Near the town is a seat which w formerly the residence of the Governor Gener of Canada, during the summer months. Opp site the town, the river Sorel is about 250 yar broad, and is navigable for vessels of 150 tons f 12 or 14 miles On this river, which unites t waters of Lake Champlain with the St. La rence, are two considerable forts, the one at S John's and the other at Chambly. Sorel was o cupied in May, 1776, by a part of the Americ army, under General Thomas, on their retre from Quebec.

Lake St. Peter, some miles below the town Sorel, is formed by an expansion of the riv St. Lawrence, to 15 or 20 miles in width, and 5 in length. The waters of the lake have but l tle current, and are from 8 to 11 feet deep. the upper end of the lake a variety of small i ands are interspersed, which are the only on that occur in the St. Lawrence till you rea the island of Orleans, a distance of 117 miles. (the north side of this lake is the town of

THREE RIVERS, at the mouth of the St. Ma rice, which is divided by two small islands in three branches. This town was formerly t

seat of the Colonial Government, and is now considered the third in importance in the province. It contains about 320 houses, including a Roman Catholic and an Episcopal Church, and a Convent of Ursulines. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 2500. Some miles up the St. Maurice are the celebrated falls of Shawinnegame, a beautiful cataract of about 100 feet descent.

The population of Lower Canada is principally found on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Nearly the whole distance from Montreal to Quebec exhibits a cultivated tract, extending from the shores back about a mile, bounded by thick forests, and studded with numerons white-washed residences, which are generally erected in the vicinity of a church dedicated to some patron saint. The scenery of the St. Lawrence is occasionally relieved by the prospect of the distant mountains, the highest of which does not exceed 2000 feet, but rising in the back ground of the cultivated vales along the borders of the river, give an additional degree of beauty and novelty to many of its landscapes. The alternate variety of the waters of the St. Lawrence, now reposing in stillness on the bosom of an expanded lake, and now rushing with the rapidity of a cataract, added to the pleasing effect of the landscape scenery, afford an agreeable repast to the tourist, until he reaches the classic scenes of Quebec. Soon after leaving Cape Rouge and the little village of St. Nicholas, near the mouth of the Chaudiere river, the towers and citadel of this famous city open to view, situated on a rock of 345 feet in height. In approaching the city you pass Sillery River and Cove, and Wolfe's Cove,

where he landed his army to gain the heights of Abraham, about 1 1-2 miles from Quebec. Point Levi appears on the right, a rocky precipice, covered with white dwellings, and commanding the citadel of Quebec from the opposite shore.

From Montreal to Quebec the distances are as follows:

	Miles.		*Miles.*
William Henry,	45	Richelieu Rapids,	52
Three Rivers,	46	Quebec,	28

QUEBEC.

This city has nothing to claim on the score of beauty, though it presents much to gratify the curiosity of the stranger. Between the base of the rock and the river just sufficient room is left for a narrow street, on which is built the Lower Town, extending around the promontory for nearly two miles.

The Upper Town is situated on the summit of the rock, and overlooks the Lower Town at the height of 345 feet. Here are situated the principal religious edifices, the military fortifications, and the Governor's house, surrounded by a solid wall of about 3 miles in circumference.

The Lower Town, as its appearance indicates, is exclusively devoted to commerce, and to the details of a navy establishment. The south-western extremity of the Lower Town was the point of attack of the American army in 1775, which terminated in the death of General Montgomery. The co-operating attack of General Arnold was made at the other extremity of the town, and resulted in the defeat of Arnold, who, with his party, were taken prisoners.

The Upper Town is approached on the north-western side through a foot passage of stairs, terminating in Mountain-street, and leading through the Grand Prescott Gate, within the walls of the city. The houses are principally constructed of stone, which is almost the only material for building, and are of very unequal height A great part of the city is taken up by the religious and military establishments, which, with their courts and gardens, leave the streets very irregular, and uneven, and give rather an unfavorable impression of the taste and elegance of its inhabitants.

The Castle of St. Louis stands on the verge of the precipice towards the St. Lawrence, supported by lofty pillars, built up from the rock below. The building is a plain yellow structure of stone, 62 feet long, 45 broad, and 3 stories high. It contains the residence of the Governor General of Canada, and several apartments occupied as offices for the civil and military branches of the government. Seven thousand pounds were voted in 1808, for the repair and embellishment of the structure. The furniture, it is said, descends as private property, and is to be paid for by each successive Governor.

Of the several charitable Catholic institutions in Quebec, the principal are, the Hotel Dieu, founded in 1637, for the sick poor, under the management of a superior and 43 nuns—and the General Hospital, on the bank of the St. Charles, about one mile from the city, founded in 1693, for poor sick and mendicants, and under the control of a superior and 37 sisters.

The Catholic establishments consist of a spacious Cathedral; a Seminary, founded in 1663, for the instruction of male Catholic members;

and the Ursuline Convent, founded in 1639, and devoted exclusively to the education of females. This last is possessed by a superior and 36 nuns.

The Monastery, or College of the Jesuits, founded in 1635, was once considered as the first institution on the continent of North America, for the instruction of young men After the declension of that fraternity it devolved on the British Crown, and has recently been converted into a commodious barrack for the troops.

The artillery barracks were built by the French, in 1750, and occupy a space of 527 feet by 40. They contain arms in constant readiness for not less than 20,000.

The Bishop's Palace is situated near the communication with the Lower Town, and is now occupied by the Provincial Parliament, and for various public offices and a library.

The best specimens of modern structure in the city, are the court house, the new gaol, and the Protestant Cathedral, all built of stone, and exhibiting a handsome and regular appearance. The Place d'Armes and Parade will also be deemed worthy of notice to a stranger.

Quebec is situated from Montreal 170 miles, 320 miles from the ocean, 400 from Albany, and 547 from the city of New-York. Its population amounts to 15,000.

Near the citadel of Quebec, which stands on the highest part of Cape Diamond, were deposited the remains of

GENERAL MONTGOMERY,

Who fell in the attempt to take the city by assault, on the fatal night of the 31st December, 1775. This gallant soldier was a native of Ire-

land. In early life he entered the British service as a captain of infantry, and served, with distinguished credit, in the war which ended in 1763. In 1759 he was particularly distinguished whilst fighting under the banners of General Wolfe, almost on the very spot where his life was terminated in the defence of freedom. He afterwards resigned his commission, and devoted himself to the service of America, his adopted country.

At the commencement of the Revolution, Montgomery was appointed to lead the American army to the conquest of the Canadas Having succeeded in taking Montreal, he, with his little army. in the midst of winter, pressed forward to the reduction of Quebec. Here he was joined by General Arnold, with whom was concerted the plan of the assault, and who afterwards assisted in its execution. The armies, under their respective commanders, were to commence a simultaneous attack at two different points, that of Montgomery being, as has been observed, at the south western extremity of the Lower Town, at Cape Diamond, and that of Arnold at the opposite extremity, about 2 miles distant. When Montgomery was leading on the attack, the enemy retreated before him In passing round Cape Diamond, the ice and projecting rocks rendered it necessary for the Americans to press forward in a narrow file, until they arrived at the block house and picket. The General was himself in front, and assisted with his own hands to cut down and pull up the picket. The roughness of the way had so lengthened his line of march, that he was obliged to wait for a force to come up before he could proceed. Having re-assembled about 200 men, he advanced

boldly and rapidly at their head to force the barrier. One or two of the enemy had by this time ventured to return to the battery, and seeing a match standing by one of the guns, touched it off, when the American force was within 40 paces of it. This single and accidental fire struck down General Montgomery, his aids, Captain M'Pherson and Captain Cheesman."

The remains of Montgomery were removed, in 1818, from Quebec to New-York, where they were deposited in St. Paul's Church, beneath a monument erected to his memory by the United States. The identity of the remains were established by an old soldier, who was present when Montgomery fell, and who assisted in his burial.

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM,

Lie south and west of Quebec, and commence immediately on leaving the Gate of St. Louis. It is not without the most peculiar sensations that the stranger casts his eye over this classic spot. He beholds nothing at present but an extensive plain, which the progress of improvement or military prudence has rid of its forests, glowing in all the verdure of summer; but he remembers the deeds which have made it a scene of interest to the admirers of heroic valour and military prowess. Here the Marquis de Montcalm and General Wolfe, with the respective armies under their command, fought the famous battle which resulted in the death of both commanders, and terminated the empire of the French in North America. Never did the glory of the soldier shine with greater lustre, or his heroism command a greater tribute of applause, than did

that of Wolfe on the memorable plains of Abraham.

In 1759, Wolfe was entrusted with the command for the reduction of Quebec, and arrived in the St. Lawrence the 31st of June, in the same year. He found the city strongly garrisoned by the French troops, under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm. The natural defences of the place, which were much strengthened by artificial fortifications, forbade any other approach than by repelling the enemy without the walls. For this purpose a disadvantageous attack was made on the French army at Montmorenci, where the British were defeated with considerable loss, and driven back to their former position, at Point Levi. After some days, the troops were again embarked, and conveyed 3 leagues above the city. About midnight of the 12th of September, General Wolfe, with his army, left the ships in boats, with a view of landing about one league above Cape Diamond, and thus to gain the heights of Abraham. But in consequence of the rapidity of the current, they fell below their intended place, and disembarked at Wolfe's Cove, a mile and a half above the city. They were frequently challenged by the sentinels posted along the shore, but owing to the deception of the boatmen they were permitted to pass unmolested, and to gain a landing. The precipice at the Cove, from 150 to 200 feet in height, and full of projections of rocks and trees, seemed to be rendered almost inaccessible. General Wolfe, however, with unparalled fortitude, led the way through a narrow path winding obliquely up the hill, which, with the assistance of boughs and stumps, enabled him and his troops

to gain the summit. Here, by day light the next day, they were formed in line of battle, in readiness to meet the enemy

General Montcalm, on receiving information that the British had possession of the heights, broke up his camp at Beaufort, crossed the St. Charles river, and at about 10 o'clock in the morning of the 12th September, commenced the attack. The numbers engaged on each side were nearly equal. The want of artillery, on the part of the English, gave to Montcalm an advantage which for a time seemed to decide the fate of the contest in his favour. This misfortune, however, instead of dispiriting, inspired the British with greater ardour and resolution. After a desperate struggle of about two hours, in which both commanders had been mortally wounded, the French gave way, and left the field in the possession of the victors.

Wolfe fell at the critical moment that decided the victory. He was wounded in the early part of the engagement by a bullet in his wrist—soon after by a ball which passed through his groin—and it was not till a third had pierced his breast, that he suffered himself to be carried from the field. "I die happy," was his exclamation, when in the arms of death he heard the joyful shouts of victory. A loose stone, 4 or 5 feet in length, and 2 or 3 in breadth, now marks the spot where Wolfe expired.

The FALLS OF MONTMORENCI, are situated about 5 miles north of Quebec, on the river of the same name, near its junction with the St. Lawrence. These falls pour over a perpendicular precipice 220 feet in height, and may almost

compare in beauty and grandeur with the cataract of Niagara. The Chaudiere falls are formed by the waters of the river Chaudiere, which at the precipice are 240 yards in breadth, and are precipitated about 100 perpendicular feet. These, together with the scenery of Orleans, a beautiful island 6 miles down the river, Beaufort and Point Levi, will always afford a pleasing excursion to the tourist at Quebec.

The passage up the St. Lawreuce is more arduous than its descent. The steam boats, of which there are no less than 7, leave Montreal and arrive at Quebec after a passage of two nights and one day. In returning they are generally two days and three nights, though the passage is frequently performed in much less time. The regular fare is $10, to Quebec—returning, $12.

From Montreal the St. Lawrence is crossed in a horse boat to Longueil, a distance of 2 miles. After leaving Longueil the country becomes remarkable level, until you reach

CHAMBLY, 13 miles distant. This is a considerable town, on the river Sorel, containing extensive barracks and some troops. In the vicinity is High Mountain, which confines between its conical summits a lake of pure water. The fort is built of stone, in a quadrangular form, and resembles in its appearance an ancient castle. From this place the road follows the river, until you arrive at

ST. JOHNS, a distance of 12 miles. This place was an important post during the French and Revolutionary wars. In the latter it was taken,

after a gallant defence, by General Montgomery, as was also Chambly. It contains, at present, about 100 houses and 800 inhabitants. Though a place of considerable business, it possesses nothing in its appearance or accommodations inviting to a stranger. The steam boat Phœnix leaves here for Whitehall twice a week, on Monday and Friday, at 8 A. M. touching at all the intermediate places. The passage through is $8. Proportional deductions are made for the intermediate distances.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

Forms part of the boundary line between the states of New-York and Vermont. Its length is 140 miles, and its greatest breadth 14. A great proportion of the lands on the margin of the lake are still unredeemed from a state of nature, and in some places, particularly at the north end, are low and marshy. After entering the territories of the United States, the country is more populous, and under a better state of improvement. The villages seen from the lake all exhibit a cheerful and thriving appearance. The lake properly terminates at Mount Independence, from whence to Whitehall, a distance of 30 miles, it assumes the appearance of a river, in which little more than room is left, at any point, to turn the boat. The history of Champlain involves many interesting events associated with the French and Revolutionary wars. During those periods several fortifications were constructed, which have since undergone some repairs, but are now in a state of decay. The ruins of the ancient fortresses at Ticonderoga and Crown Point are still visible.

ROUSE'S POINT, at the entrance of the river Sorel into Lake Champlain, contains strong stone fortifications, erected by the United States, but which, by the recent decision of the commissioners appointed to settle the boundary line between the American and British governments, fell within the territories of the latter.

The VILLAGE OF PLATTSBURGH, is handsomely located at the mouth of the Saranac river, on the west side of Lake Champlain. It contains about 300 dwellings, besides the court house and prison for the county. The number of inhabitants is about 1200. This place is rendered celebrated by the brilliant victory of McDonough and Macomb, over the British land and naval forces under Sir George Prevost and Commodore Downie. The naval engagement took place in front of the village, which overlooks the extensive Bay of Plattsburgh for several miles. Here the American Commodore waited at anchor the arrival of the British fleet, which appeared passing Cumberland Head, about 8 in the morning of the 11th of September, 1814. The first gun from the fleet was the signal for commencing the attack on land. Sir George Prevost, with about 14,000 men, furiously assaulted the defences of the town, whilst the battle raged with increasing ardour between the fleets, then contending in full view of the respective armies. General Macomb, with his gallant little army, consisting of about 3000 men, mostly undiciplined, foiled the repeated assaults of the enemy, until the capture of the British fleet, after an action of two hours, obliged him to retire, with the loss of 2500 men, together with considerable

baggage and ammunition. The American force on the lake consisted of 86 guns, and 820 men—and was opposed to a force of 95 guns, and 1050 men. Thus ended the affair at Plattsburgh, no less honourable to American valour than derogatory to the British arms. Commodore Downie was killed in the engagement. He was represented as a brave and skilful officer; but was opposed to the method of attack on the American flotilla. Both fleets are now dismantled, and moored at Whitehall.

The monument erected to the memory of Commodore Downie, in the church yard at Plattsburgh, contains the following inscription:

SACRED
To the memory of
GEORGE DOWNIE, ESQ.
A Post-Captain in the Royal British Navy,
who gloriously fell on board
His B. M. S. the Confiance,
while leading the Vessels
under his command
to the attack of the American Flotilla
at anchor in Cumberland Bay,
off Plattsburgh,
on the 11th September, 1814.

To mark the spot where the remains of a
lant Officer and sincere friend were
honourbly interred,
This stone has been erected
by his affectionate Sister-in-Law,
Mary Downie.

The remains of a number of officers of both armies, who fell in the engagement, repose near the Commodore, with no monument to inform the stranger, and with no record but tradition to denote the spot of their interment. East of Downie are 5 graves, occurring in the following order: Commencing south—Capt. Copeland, an American officer—Lieut. Stansbury, of the American navy—Lieut. Runk, of the American army—Lieut. Gamble, of the American navy—and a British Sergeant. On the north side of Downie are the remains of Lieut. Col. Wellington—on the south, two British Lieutenants—on the west, Captain Purchase and 4 other officers, 3 of whom were British.

PORT KENT, is a spot selected on the lake shore for a new town or village, 17 miles southerly of Plattsburgh, by land, and 15 miles by water. There are a few buildings, and a wharf erected, at which passengers are landed from the steam boat. From this place may be seen, on the north, the Isle La Mott, 26 miles distant, Grand Isle, the Two Sisters, Point La Roche, Cumberland Head, and Belcore and Macomb's Islands. On the east, Stave, Providence and Hog Islands, Colchester Point, and the Green Mountains of Vermont. On the south, the village of Burlington, about 11 miles distant, with the high peak called the Camel's Rump. The whole forming a most delightful and pleasing landscape, not excelled in any other point of the lake passage. Three miles west from Port Kent are the celebrated

ADGATE'S FALLS, well worthy of the attention of the tourist. The falls are situated on the

river Asauble, and take their name from a person residing there, and who is the proprietor of some valuable mills in the vicinity. The water pours over a precipice about 80 feet in height, into a narrow channel of the river, the banks of which consist of rock, rising perpendicularly to the height of from 60 to 100 feet. At what is called the

HIGH BRIDGE, about half a mile below the falls, the channel is narrowed to 27 feet. The height of the rocks here, which are perpendicular, is 93 feet, and the water 35 feet deep. Over this chasm a bridge was once erected, by throwing timbers across; but it is now principally in decay. The sensations produced on looking into this gulf are terrific, and the stoutest heart involuntarily shrinks from the contemplation. There is an indifferent road from the falls to the High Bridge, but with this exception the spot is yet a wilderness.

BURLINGTON, is situated on the east side of Lake Champlain, about 24 miles south east of Plattsburgh. This is one of those beautiful villages which so often attract the notice of a stranger in the New England states. The ground rises with a moderate ascent from the lake, and presents a slope covered with handsome houses and trees. On the highest part of the eminence, which is 330 feet above the level of the lake, formerly stood the college called the University of Vermont, which was recently burnt by accident. This summit commands a noble view of the lake, and the adjacent country, for many miles. Preparations are making for the erect

of three new buildings on this spot, for the accommodation of the students of the University, of whom there are at present about 100. There are here 200 houses and stores, besides a bank, court house, gaol, and two churches. About 12 miles from Burlington, in the town of Willsborough, (N. Y.) is what is called the

SPLIT ROCK. This curiosity is a part of a rocky promontory projecting into the lake, on the west side, about 150 feet, and elevated above the level of the water about 12 feet. The part broken off contains about half an acre, covered with trees, and is separated from the main rock about 20 feet. The opposite sides exactly fit each other—the prominences in the one corresponding with the cavities in the other. Through this fissure a line has been let down to the depth of 500 feet, without finding bottom.

CROWN POINT, is situated 36 miles from Burlington, on the west side of Lake Champlain. It is formed by an extensive deep bay on the west, skirted by a steep mountain, and on the north and east by the body of the lake. This elevated plain was first occupied by the French, in 1731, as a military position, and abandoned by them in 1759, when General Amherst took possession of it, and built Fort Frederick. The ruins of this fort may still be traced, being situated directly opposite to Chimney Point on the south side of the bay. After the peace of 1763, it was occupied by a subaltern and a mere safe guard, until it was burnt by accident some time previous to the American Revolution. In 1775 it fell into the hands of the Americans, and was afterwards

evacuated by them, on the advance of Burgoyn in 1776. A few years since, a number of Briti guineas were found here, from the accident crumbling of the earth from the banks, whe they had been deposited.

TICONDEROGA, which has already been not ced, is situated 15 miles from Crown-Point, ar 24 miles north from Whitehall.

From Montreal to Whitehall the intervenir distances are as follows :

	Miles.		*Mile*
Longueil,	2	Burlington,	1
Chambly,	13	Split Rock,	1
St Johns,	12	Essex,	
Isle Aux Noix,	14	Basin Harbour,	1
Rouse's Point,	10	Crown Point,	1
Chazy,	12	Ticonderoga,	1
Plattsburgh,	15	Whitehall,	2
Port Kent,	15		

WHITEHALL terminates the steam boat navig tion of Lake Champlain. It is an incorporated vi lage situated on the west bank of Wood Creek its entrance into the lake 73 miles north of Alb ny, and contains about 70 dwellings & stores an 500 inhabitants. The situation of this place low and unpleasant; and it derives its princip consequence from the navigation of the lak which is passable for sloops of 80 tons burthen far as St. Johns. The northern canal, whic enters the lake at this place, will no doubt ad much to its importance as a place of trade. regular line of stages run from Whitehall *Albany*, every day in the week, passing throug *Fort Ann*, Sandy Hill, Fort Edward, Sara

Stillwater and Waterford. Regular packet boats also depart for Albany every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M. The fare is 4 cents per mile, including board. On the arrival of the packet boat at Fort Edward, stages are always in readiness to start for Albany, Saratoga, and Ballston Springs.

THE NORTHERN CANAL,

Commencing at Whitenall, proceeds 5 1-2 miles, when it enters Wood Creek, a narrow sluggish stream, averaging 16 feet in depth. This creek is connected with the canal, and is rendered navigable for the boats, for about 6 1-2 miles, to Fort Ann village. From thence the canal proceeds through parts of Fort Ann and Kingsbury, to Fort Edward. where is a dam across the Hudson river 27 feet in height, and 900 feet in length, constructed at an expense of $30,000, for the purpose of supplying the level of the canal above with water. At Fort Edward, boats descend by locks into the Hudson river, and after a distance of 8 miles pass around the Fort Miller Falls, by a canal 1-2 mile in length, entering the river again on the west side. From thence the river is made navigable 3 miles to Saratoga falls, where the canal is taken out of the river on the west side, and proceeds through Saratoga, Stillwater and Halfmoon, to Waterford, where it enters the Hudson, and by a branch canal enters the Mohawk, which it crosses by a dam, and after passing 3-4 of a mile joins the Erie canal in the town of Watervleit. The whole length of the Champlain canal is 63 miles. The cost to the state, exclusive of the proposed feeder from above Glen's Falls, is $875,000.

The intervening distances on the canal between Whitehall and Albany, are as follows:—

	Miles.		Miles.
Fort Ann,	12	Stillwater V.	2 1-2
Sandy Hill,	8	Mechanics Ville,	3
Fort Edward,	2	Waterford,	8
Fort Miller Falls,	8	Watervleit,	2
Saratoga Falls,	3	Gibbon's Ville,	2
Schuylerville,	2	Albany,	6
Bemus' Heights,	12 1-2		

From Albany stages leave three times a week for Boston, which is distant 167 miles, and the route is performed in two days. The days of departure from Albany and Boston, are on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 A. M. One line of stages passes through Bennington and Brattleborough, (Vermont,) but the most usual route is through New Lebanon, Pittsfield, Northampton, Brookfield, Worcester, and Watertown.

NEW LEBANON,

Is a pleasant village in the town of Canaan N. Y. bordering on Pittsfield, Mass. and is 25 miles from Albany. It contains a mineral spring of considerable importance, which is much frequented in the summer months by invalids. It is principally used for the purposes of bathing; but is much inferior to the Saratoga waters, either as a medicine or beverage. The fountain issues from the side of a high hill, in great abundance, discharging at the rate of 18 barrels per minute; and is used as a feeder for several mills. The water is remarkably pure and soft, and perfectly tasteless and inodorous. Gas,

›le quantities, escapes from the pebbles and
ınd keeps the water in constant motion.
ains small quantities of Muriate of Lime,
:e of Soda, Sulphate of Lime, and Carbo-
' Lime; and its temperature is 73 deg. of
ıeit.
venient bathing-houses are kept in readi-
ıt all times, for the accommodation of
ırs; and there are a number of boarding
shments, which, at different rates, afford
tionate fare.
r the spring is what is called the Shaker's
›, containing a number of neat plain buil-
;enerally painted yellow. The property
society is held in common; and they are
possess nearly 3000 acres of fertile land.
s agricultural pursuits, they carry on seve-
nches of manufactures, which are distin-
d by excellence of workmanship. The
ır regulations and ceremonies of these
, constitute an object of attention to tour-
Nine miles from New Lebanon is the vil-

rsfield, rendered elegant from its local
on, and from the neatness of its buildings.
'illage contains about 150 houses, a bank,
ademy, printing office, and several stores.
are annually held the Cattle Show and
of the celebrated Berkshire Agricultural
y, which has been incorporated by act of
gislature; and which has done more to-
improving the condition of agriculture,
ny other institution of the kind in the Un-
he show and fair, which occupy two days,
fail to impart an unusual degree of inter-

est; and are always attended by immense crowds of citizens.

NORTHAMPTON is 43 miles from Pittsfield, and is one of the finest towns in New-England. It is situated a mile and a half west of Connecticut river, and contains a bank, printing-office, court-house, gaol, and 250 dwellings, some of which are very elegant. The church, which is built of wood, is considered one of the most beautiful structures in the state. There are several manufactories here; and the place exhibits an unusual degree of enterprize and wealth.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, in this vicinity, is much frequented by tourists. It is situated on the east side of the river opposite to Northampton. The height of this mountain above the level of the river is 1070 feet. In consequence of the resort to this place, which has been not less than from two to five thousand annually, two buildings have been erected on its summit for the purpose of accommodating visitors with refreshments. The beautiful and extensive prospect afforded from the top of this mountain, will amply compensate the labor and difficulty of the ascent. The view embraces eminences 160 miles apart, and is said to be unrivalled in the eastern states. From Northampton to Worcester, which is 53 miles, the country is rich and fertile, and contains a number of pleasant villages and country seats.

WORCESTER is one of the oldest and most respectable towns in the state. It contains from

two to three hundred houses, generally well built. Here are also a bank, three printing offices, a court-house and a gaol. A newspaper, which was commenced by Isaiah Thomas some time previous to the revolutionary war, is still published here, and is the oldest paper in the Union. Mr. Thomas, who has written an elaborate history of the art of printing, resides in the village, and has been created an honourary member of many literary institutions in the United States. From Worcestor to Boston the distance is 40 miles, over a beautiful road, which passes through a rich country, variegated with villages, which increase in size and importance as the tourist advances towards the metropolis of the state.

The several stages and distances from Albany to Boston, on the route above described, are as follows:

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Schodack,	5	Belchertown,	9
Nassau,	12	Western,	7
New Lebanon,	8	Brookfield,	7
Pittsfield,	9	Spencer,	7
Dalton,	6	Leicester,	5
Peru,	7	Worcester,	6
Worthington,	8	Framingham,	20
Chesterfield,	9	Weston,	5
Northampton,	13	Watertown,	5
Hadley,	12	Boston,	10

BOSTON,

Which has recently become a city by an act of incorporation, is one of the oldest commercial places in the union, and contains upwards of 43,600 inhabitants. It was settled as early as the

year 1630 or 1631, and was first called Trimo tain, in consequence of three hills which w on the peninsula. It was afterwards called B ton, in honour of the Rev. Mr. Cotton, a mini of the first church, in the town, and whose nat place was Boston in England. "It is built o peninsula of an irregular form, at the bottom Massachusetts Bay. The neck, or isthm which is mostly settled, and which joins the ninsula to the main land, is at the south en the town, and leads to Roxbury. The lengt the town itself from this isthmus is not quite t miles. Its breadth is various At the entra from Roxbury it is narrow. The greatest brea is less than a mile and a quarter." The bu dings cover from 12 to 1500 acres, and are wards of 8000 in number. The state house, co house, both handsome edifices, gaol, Faneuil h theatre, and alms-house, are the most import publick buildings. The corner stone of state-house was laid on the 4th of July, 17 and the building was finished in 1797. It is c structed of brick, and stands on Beacon hil very commanding eminence, affording an adr rable prospect of the town and surrounding cou try. *Franklin Place* is an ornament to the tow and contains a monument erected to the memo of the celebrated Dr. Franklin.

The plan of the town is very irregular, much so that strangers in their excursions are ten indebted for direction to the politeness of citizens.

In the south western part is the Mall, a ve beautiful publick walk, adorned with trees, a in view of the common, which contains fron to 10 acres. This is a delightful retreat duri

the warm season, and is a place of very general resort Adjacent to the Mall is the Massachusetts Medical College; an edifice belonging to Harvard University, erected in 1815. It is built of brick 88 feet long and 43 wide, and is surrounded by a handsome dome with a sky light and balustrade, rising in the centre of the roof. It contains an expensive and valuable chemical apparatus, and a medical library of about 3000 volumes; besides a cabinet of anatomical preparations containing upwards of a thousand specimens.

The principal houses of entertainment are the Marlborough Hotel, the Exchange Coffee House, La Fayette Hotel, Earll's Coffee House, the Commercial Coffee House, and Boyden's Coffee House; all of them spacious and elegant buildings, and containing excellent accommodations.

Boston is memorable for many important events connected with the revolution. Here it was that the first symptoms of opposition to tyranny were discovered, and from the spark hence elicited, a flame was enkindled, which resulted in the emancipation of the American colonies from British dominion. On the 19th of April, 1775, in

LEXINGTON, 10 miles west of Boston, the first blood in the cause of freedom was shed. A quantity of military stores had been collected at Concord, 8 miles from Lexington, which the British General Gage proposed to destroy. Though secret in his operations, and though precaution had been taken, the evening previous to scour the roads and secure such citizens as the British

officers fell in with, yet the plan was discovered by Doctor Warren, of Boston, who sent out messengers to a arm the inhabitants and prepare them for resistance. On the arrival the next morning, at Lexington of the British troops, 8 or 900 strong, it was found that the militia of the town, to the number of 70, were in arms. Major Pitcairn, who led the British van, ordered the "rebels" to disperse. Some scattering guns were fired, which were followed by a general discharge, and continued till the militia disappeared. Eight men were killed and several wounded.*

The detachment then proceeded to Concord, a part of which took possession of two bridges beyond the town, while the remainder destroyed the military stores. A number of militia, who had collected in the vicinity, but with orders not to give the first fire, attempted to pass one of the bridges in the character of travellers. They were fired on, and two men killed. The fire was returned and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the discomfiture of the regulars, and a precipitate retreat. Skirmishing continued during the day, and though the British received reinforcements, they were harrassed in their retreat, to Bunker's Hill, where they remained secure under the protection of their ships of war.

The loss of the British, during this day, in killed, wounded and prisoners, was 273; while that of the provincials did not exceed 90.

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*A handsome monument now marks the spot where this action was fought, beneath which are interred the remains of the Americans who were slain.

The blow thus struck was the precursor of more important events, and was soon followed by the battle of Breed's or (as it is generally denominated) Bunker's Hill.

BREED'S HILL is situated 1-4 of a mile north east of the handsome village Charlestown, and affords a pleasant prospect of Boston, (3 miles distant) the harbour, Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extensive tract of highly cultivated country.

In the month of May, after the battle of Lexington, it was conjectured from the movements of the British army that Gen. Gage intended to penetrate into the country. It was accordingly decided by the provincial congress to attempt a defence of Dorchester neck, and to occupy Bunker's Hill, just within the peninsula on which Charlestown stands. A detachment of 1000 men, under Col. Prescot, proceeded to execute these orders, but by some mistake, Breed's hill, situated on the farther part of the peninsula, was selected for the proposed entrenchments.

The party under Col. Prescot proceeded in their work with so much diligence and secrecy, that by the dawn of day, they had thrown up a square redoubt, of about 40 yards on each side. Day-light discovered this new work to the British, and a heavy cannonade was commenced upon it from the shipping in the river. The fire was borne with firmness by the Americans, and did not prevent them from soon constructing a breast work, which extended from the redoubt to the bottom of the hill.

"As this eminence overlooked Boston, Gen. *Gage thought* it neccessary to drive the provin-

cials from it. To effect this object, he detached Major General Howe, and Brigadier General Pigot, at the head of ten companies of grenadiers, and the same number of light infantry, with a proper proportion of field artillery. These troops landed at Moreton's Point, where they immediately formed; but, perceiving the Americans to wait for them with firmness, they remained on their ground until the success of the enterprize should be rendered secure by the arrival of a re-enforcement from Boston, for which General Howe had applied. During this interval the Americans also were re-enforced by a body of their countrymen led by Generals Warren and Pomeroy; and they availed themselves of this delay, to increase their security by pulling up some adjoining post and rail fences, and arranging them in two parallel lines at a small distance from each other; the space between which they filled up with hay, so as to form a complete cover from the musketry of the enemy.

"On being joined by their second detachment, the British troops, who were formed in two lines, advanced slowly under cover of a very heavy discharge of cannon and howitzers, frequently halting in order to allow their artillery time to demolish the works. While they were advancing, orders were given to set fire to Charlestown, a handsome village containing about five hundred houses which flanked their line of march. The buildings were chiefly of wood, and the flames were quickly communicated so extensively, that almost the whole town was in one great blaze.

"It is not easy to conceive a more grand and a more awful spectacle than was now exhibited

nor a moment of more anxious expectation than that which was now presented. The scene of action was in full view of the heights of Boston and of its neighborhood, which were covered with spectators taking deep and opposite interests in the events passing before them. The soldiers of the two hostile armies not on duty, the citizens of Boston, and the inhabitants of the adjacent country, all feeling emotions which set description at defiance, were witnesses of the majestick and tremendous scene.

"The provincials permitted the enemy to approach unmolested within less than one hundred yards of their works, when they poured in upon them so deadly a fire of small arms that the British line was totally broken, and fell back with precipitation towards the landing place. By the very great exertions of their officers they were rallied, and brought up to the charge, but were again driven back in confusion by the heavy and incessant fire from the works. General Howe is said to have been left at one time almost alone, and it is certain that very few officers about his person escaped unhurt.

"The impression to be made by victory or defeat, in this early stage of the war, was deemed of the utmost consequence; and, therefore, very extraordinary exertions were made once more to rally the English. With great difficulty, they were a third time led up to the works. The redoubt was now attacked on three sides at once, while some pieces of artillery, which had been brought to bear on the breast work, raked it from end to end. The cross fire too, from the ships and floating batteries, not only annoyed the works on Breed's hill, but deterred any considerable reinforcements from passing into the penin-

sula, and coming to their assistance. The ammunition of the Americans was now so nearly exhausted, that they were no longer able to keep up the same incessant stream of fire, which had twice repulsed the enemy; and on this third attempt, the redoubt, the walls of which the English mounted with ease, was carried at the point of the bayonet. Yet the Americans, many of whom were without bayonets, are said to have maintained the contest with clubbed muskets, until the redoubt was half filled with the king's troops.

"The redoubt being lost, the breast work which had been defended with equal courage and obstinacy, was necessarily abandoned; and the very hazardous operation undertaken, of retreating, in the face of a victorious enemy, over Charlestown neck; where they were exposed to the same cross fire from the Glasgow man of war and two floating batteries, which had deterred the reinforcements ordered to their aid, from coming to their assistance, and had probably prevented their receiving proper supplies of ammunition."

The number of British troops engaged in this action was about 3000, and their loss in killed and wounded was 1050. The American force has been variously stated, from 1500 to 4000; and their loss, in killed, wounded and missing, amounted to 450. General Warren was among the number of the slain, and a handsome monument now marks the spot where he fell. The spot of ground on which this monument stands, was recently purchased by Dr. J C Warren, of Boston, a nephew of the lamented General, for the purpose, it is said, of preserving uninjured the few *remaining* traces of the memorable battle of '75.

CHARLESTOWN, is situated on the north bank of Charles River, and is connected with Boston by an elegant bridge, completed at an expense of 50,000 dollars. The place contains from 5 to 800 houses, the Massachusetts state prison, and is advantageously situated for navigation, trade and manufactures. A navy yard, and a number of government buildings, are at the south east part of the town, near the confluence of Mystick and Charles Rivers, which form the harbour of Boston. The population is 6000.

CAMBRIDGE, is situated about 2 miles west of Boston. It is a large and handsome town, but derives its principal importance from Harvard University, which is located here, and is one of the oldest and most celebtated literary institutions in the United States. It takes its name from the Rev. John Harvard, who died in 1638, leaving to the institution a legacy of 779*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* sterling. The edifices belonging to the University are, Harvard, Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, Holworthy and University Halls, Holden Chapel, 3 College houses, besides that for the President. These buildings are all situated in a spacious square, and are handsomely shaded with a variety of trees. There are annually educated here about 300 students. The amount of property belonging to the institution, it is said, falls little short of $600,000. It contains an extensive philosophical apparatus, and a library of about 25,000 volumes. The bridge connecting Cambridge with Boston cost $76,700, and is 3846 feet long, 40 wide, with a causeway of 3344 feet.

FORT INDEPENDENCE, is situated on an islan at the outlet of Boston harbour, 3 miles distant opposite to which is Governor's Island, contain ing a fort erected during the late war Thes two forts command the entrance into the harbou of Boston. Seven or eight miles below is th light-house, at the north eastern extremity of th channel, where vessels enter the Atlantick.

NAHANT,

Is a peninsula running three or four miles int the sea, and is situated fifteen miles northwesterl from Boston. It is approached from the tow of Lynn over a beautiful beach of a mile and half in length. At the extremity of this beac commences the peninsula, which is about tw miles in length, and in some parts half a mil broad, although its shores are extremely irreg ular, and indented with small bays worn int the rocks by the unceasing action of the waves.

The surface is uneven, rising in some places t the elevation of sixty or seventy feet above th level of the sea. The shore is very bold, an presents, on all sides, a grand embankment o broken massy rocks. At several points these rocks are worn into fantastic shapes, and at the time of high tide, or a swell of the sea, the roa and foam of the waters among them present a most interesting spectacle, which is contemplated by the quiet observer, seated on the summit above, with awe and admiration. The whole expanse of the ocean spreads out towards the east, and after a storm the rolling waves come pouring in their immense burden upon these rocks, with such a power, sublimity and uproar of contending elements as can hardly be conceived

by any one who has not witnessed the scene. And again, when the sea is tranquil, it may be seen covered with shipping of all sizes, as far as the eye can extend, moving in different directions up and down the coast, and exhibiting an animating picture of the industry and activity of commerce. In short, for picturesque beauty and sublimity of scenery, as well as for the many advantages arising from its peculiar local situation, this place is not surpassed by any on the coast.

Besides a view of the ocean, Nahant presents a great variety of other interesting prospect. On one side s seen the village of Lynn, Swansent, Phillips' Beach, Marblehead, Egg Rock. Baker's Island, and the north shore as far as the high land of Cape Ann—on the other, Charlestown, Boston, the islands in Boston harbour, part of Dorchester, Braintree, Nantucket and Scituate, with the light-houses of Boston, Scituate and Baker's Island, forming together a panorama hardly to be equalled in beauty or variety.

The peninsula extends farther into the sea than any other head land in the Bay. It is distant from the nearest island in Boston harbor, to the south, seven miles—from the nearest point of the south shore about 12 miles —from the north shore between two and three miles. It is, on this side, connected with the main land by a beach a few rods wide. Thus insulated and surrounded by water, Nahant enjoys a climate and temperature very cool, and, comparatively, very equable—a circumstance of much importance to the invalid, and which will determine the choice of a great portion of those who annually leave the city for the purposes of health or amusement.

Accommodations for visitors have recently been multiplied and greatly improved. A spacious and elegant stone edifice has been erected as a Hotel, near the extremity of the peninsula, in a very commanding and pleasant situation. This building contains 70 chambers, constructed on a plan of peculiar convenience, both for families and single persons. The dining hall is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 150 persons at table, besides which there are drawing rooms and private parlours. Large and commodious stables are appended to the Hotel; and a bathing house for warm and cold baths, and floating baths for those who may prefer the bracing action of sea water, make a part of the establishment. The Hotel is surrounded by piazzas, which afford a most delightful prospect in every direction, and receive the cool and refreshing breezes every part of the day. In a small village, a quarter of a mile from the Hotel, are several private boarding houses, where every accommodation can be had for invalids, and for those who seek retirement. Numerous cottages, too, are now erecting, by several individuals, which are intended to afford more extensive and elegant accommodations for those who may pass the summer in this delightful place of residence.

Nahant has many amusements. Angling with the rod may be enjoyed as a pleasant recreation, standing on the rocks, and those who would try their skill in decoying larger prey, may go out in boats, which are always in readiness, and furnished with suitable apparatus. Game, too, is abundant in the vicinity. But there are few amusements or pleasures superior to that of riding, at suitable hours of the day, on the beach.

A beautiful building, in imitation of a Grecian temple, has been erected on an eminence, near the Hotel, in which are two elegant billiard rooms. There are also convenient covered bowling alleys, and such other means of amusement as are usually connected with the most extensive and elegant establishments at watering places.

On the whole, the proximity of Nahant to Boston—its facility of access—the beauty and grandeur of its scenery—and above all, the singular local advantages it affords for invigorating the constitution, the salubrity and bracing tone of its atmosphere, and the excellent accommodations it offers to visitors—will undoubtedly make it a place of general resort during the summer months, from all parts of the United States.

NORTHERN ROUTES TO BOSTON.

The route from Albany to Boston, as the one most generally travelled, has been already described It is not unusual, however. for tourists visiting Quebec, to proceed *directly* to Boston, on a good road leading from the former place, and which nearly pursues the course taken by Gen. Arnold, in his march from Boston to Quebec, in 1775.

From Burlington, Vt. where the Champlain steam boats touch in their passage up and down the lake, stages depart for Boston 3 times a week, and reach the latter place in 3 days. Their route is through Montpelier and Windsor, Vt. Claremont and Amherst, N. H. Billerica and Medford, Mass. Burlington is 206 miles from

Boston, and the distances of the intervening places are as follows :

	Miles.		Miles.
Williston,	8	Lempster,	12
Richmond,	9	Washington,	7
Bolton,	2	Hillsborough,	9
Waterbury,	8	Francistown,	9
Moretown,	4	Mount Vernon,	9
Montpelier,	7	Amherst,	6
Williamstown,	10	Merrimack,	3
Brookfield,	8	Dunstable,	7
Randolph,	12	Tyngsborough,	6
Royalton,	3	Chelmsford,	7
Barnard,	6	Billerica,	4
Woodstock,	8	Woburn,	9
Windsor,	14	Boston,	10
Claremont,	9		

MONTPELIER, is situated on the Onion River, a little north of the centre of the state, 38 miles from Burlington. It is at present the seat of government, and has a state-house, court-house, gaol, and a house of public worship, besides a number of manufacturing establishments. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. While at Montpelier the tourist can, if he chooses, visit Hanover, at which place is situated Dartmouth College, and from thence pass through Concord, a large and beautiful town, and the capital of New-Hampshire. On either route the country is romantic and highly picturesque. The lofty mountains of Vermont and New Hampshire present an appearance truly novel and grand, when contrasted with the level country of the west.

WINDSOR, is a beautiful town on the banks of the Connecticut. The houses exhibit a very neat and handsome appearance, and stand in a fertile and richly cultivated tract of country. It contains a flourishing Female Seminary, with a number of churches, and the State Penitentiary. The bridge built across the Connecticut at this place is one of the handsomest on the river. *Ascutney*, a mountain in the south-west part of the town, is 1732 feet in height, and is well worthy the attention of those who take delight in the rich and diversified prospect afforded from its summit.

Another route to Boston, which is not unfrequently travelled, is from Whitehall. at the head of Lake Champlain, through Castleton, Rutland, Chester and Bellows Falls, Vt. Walpole and Keene, N. H. Groton, Concord and Lexinton, Mass. Boston is 178 miles from Whitehall, and the distances of the intervening places are as follows :

	Miles.		*Miles.*
Fairhaven,	9	Marlborough,	5
Castleton,	5	Jeffrey,	5
Rutland,	10	New Ipswich,	10
Shrewsbury,	9	Townsend,	12
Mount Holley,	9	Pepperel,	6
Ludlow,	7	Groton,	3
Cavendish,	8	Littleton,	8
Chester,	9	Acton,	3
Bellows Falls,	14	Concord,	7
Walpole Village,	4	Lexington,	7
Walpole,	4	Cambridge,	7
Keene,	14	Boston,	3

CASTLETON, is a handsome village of 50 houses, and contains the Rutland County Academy, and a Medical College, which are very liberally patronized.

RUTLAND, is the capital of Rutland county. It is situated 3 miles west of the Green Mountains, in view of Killington Peak, and for beauty o' local situation is not exceeded by any village in the northern states. It contains upwards of 100 houses, a bank, a court house, and a gaol.

CHESTER, is a neat little village, situated on a handsome plain, and contains two churches, an excellent Academy, and about 80 dwellings and stores.

BELLOWS FALLS, lies on the western bank of Connecticut River. The village, though small, contains some very pleasant houses, a number of manufacturing establ shments, and a beautiful church, which stands on an eminence, and is seen for some miles distant.

A canal, having 9 locks, and affording water for a number of mills, has been constructed around the falls. It is about half a mile in length. The whole descent of the river for this distance is about 50 feet, and assumes the appearance of rapids rather than a cataract Over the greatest descent, where the water is compressed by ledges of rocks to a very narrow space, a handsome toll bridge is erected, 50 feet in height, from which

the water is seen rushing through the pass with great rapidity, and dasing upon the rocks in the wildest disorder—presenting a scene truly sublime and interesting.

A short distance below the falls are two rocks containing specimens of Indian workmanship. On one of the rocks are the indistinct traces of a number of human faces, represented by marks in the stone, and probably intended as a memorial of their deceased friends or chieftains. That this place was once the haunt of our savage predecessors, is evident from the arrow points. and bits of their earthen pots, and fragments of other utensils, which may be found in a short walk over the adjacent fields.

On the New Hampshire side is a chain of lofty mountains, which leave but a narrow passage between their base and the river. Around one of these impending barriers the road winds its course to the pleasant village of

WALPOLE, which contains about 60 houses, including some very handsome mansions. This place was the scene of many savage incursions during the French war. It was once in the entire possession of the Indians. and retaken from them by Col. Bellows, who made the first settlement in this part of the country The scenery in this vicinity is remarably striking and romantic. Ten miles farther is the flourishing village of

KEENE. This is said to be one of the handsomest villages in New England, and is situated a few miles east of the Connecticut River. It contains about 120 dwellings, a bank, a court house and gaol, and a population of about 2000. For a distance of 55 miles from this place, no village of importance intervenes, though many handsome dwellings and rich farms are discovered on the route.

GROTON, is a handsome village, containing about 100 houses and an Academy; seven miles from which is the town of

CONCORD, rendered memorable as the place where the first efficient opposition was made to the British troops, in 1775. It is a large town, and contains many handsome dwellings. Eight miles from Concord is the town of

LEXINGTON, containing a few plain houses; but celebrated in history as the spot where the first American blood was shed in the struggle for Independence.

CAMBRIDGE is 7, and BOSTON 10 miles east of Lexington, and have been noticed in the preceding pages of this work.

There is also a line of stages established from Saratoga Springs to Boston, 3 times a week. They leave Saratoga Springs so as to intersect the canal passage boats at Fort Edward. From thence they proceed through Sandy Hill, Granville and Manchester, to Chester in Vermont, where they intersect the Boston and Whitehall line of stages. The distance on this route from Saratoga Springs to Boston is nearer by 25 miles than any other route, and lies through a pleasant country, and over an excellent road.

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